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# The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1846

October 23, 1919, Temperature 81°

Rainfall 0.00 inch.

Humidity 51.

October 23, 1919, Temperature 84°

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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1919.

日十三月八年未己大農年八國民華中

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## BUSINESS NOTICES

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Headache.

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PURE WHITE & COLOURS.

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WINE MERCHANTS.

TEL. No. 638.

## CRICKET NOTES.

(Special to the China Mail.)

[By "Union".]

The cricket league starts on Saturday, and hopes are being entertained of a successful season. The proposal that the home and away matches should be played has not materialized; the feeling being that with eleven clubs participating, it will be sufficient if each team meets every other team once. Now that the Inter-club cricket matches are off, there will be an abnormal number of friendly contests.

In connection with the decision of British Malaya to abandon the visit to Hongkong, I have been asked by a correspondent in that country to emphasize that the decision was made solely because the players selected were unable to obtain the necessary leave. No less than 29 cricketers were asked to join the team, and the replies received showed that five men—two from Singapore, and one each from Selangor, Perak and Penang—could make the trip. Nearly every man of any note as a cricketer found himself either unable to obtain leave or did not wish to sacrifice a long overdue trip home in order to come to Hongkong. Norman Grenier of Selangor and H. W. Cantrell of Singapore made every possible effort, but were at last forced to admit failure.

My friend in the F.M.S. writes:—"The Hongkong papers have been so eagerly discussing the coming matches, and talking of this or that military cricketer who has just arrived, that we are all sorry not to be able to come here. British Malaya at its strongest would, I think, have beaten Hongkong and Shanghai. British Malaya is now much above first-class county cricket strength at home. I would have liked to see Oliver and Nicol bowl on the Hongkong Club ground, and I do not fancy either your Colony or Shanghai could have such a quartette of batsmen as Grenier, Pringle, Scharenghuijs, Storer and Martenez."

A Craigengower team achieved a very surprising but none the less meritorious victory on Saturday, when they were opposed to a fairly strong Hongkong C.C. eleven. Even Craigengower's most optimistic supporters could not have foreseen a win. Day and Mitchell gave Hongkong a good start, the former playing with his wonted freedom and the latter bringing of a series of stylish but safe strokes on both sides of the wicket. Mitchell has started the season well and should be one of the Club's mainstays this year.

Goodall, Withnell and Bradbury all entered double figures for Kowloon, but none of them was allowed to get the upper hand of the bowling. With seven wickets fallen and 58 runs more to go to win, it seemed as if all was over for the shouting. The light was beginning to fail and Omar realised that his best policy was to hit out utterly regardless of caution, for only such desperate methods could be of any avail.

And the desperate methods came off, for Omar knocked ball after ball to the boundary, obtaining nine fours and a six, and the score rose so rapidly that a victory for Craigengower came within the bounds of possibility. Of course, Omar's hitting would have been useless if it had not been for the persistent and careful game played by Sousa. The latter played a perfectly straight bat and took a long time to make 18 runs. "Goldenberg," who last year pulled more than one Craigengower match out of the fire, put the finishing strokes on an exciting fashion. The Club sportingly played extra time. Goldenberg's first hit was a sixer, and his next won the match for his side by two wickets.

The Staff and Depts. team have reason to look forward with confidence to the coming League season, for they are undoubtedly a well balanced combination, who can be expected to give a good game to any team in the League. Last week they all but scored a victory against the C.B.C. A feature of the Staff innings was the praiseworthy batting of Bowen and Gales, where these two were in partnership. I was especially glad that Gales had put up a respectable score, for that very fine cricketer has had luck against him so far this season. Ng See Kwong, who has been so prolific a scorer lately, was once more responsible for a really sound exhibition of cricket. Lee gave several catches. The Staff would have won the match if their fielding had been better. Gales' modesty did not allow him to bowl. He might have done much

## ROUND-HEADED "SQUAREHEADS"

CHARACTERISTICS OF WAR PRISONERS.

Dr. F. G. Parsons introduced a discussion of the British Association on September 10, in the Anthropological Section on the "Racial Characters of the Modern Briton." He pointed out that there was still much difference of opinion as to whether or not the cranial index was a valuable clue to racial origin. There was a great weight of opinion in favour of the belief that there were three major racial types in the population of modern Europe, the Nordic, the Mediterranean, and the Alpine. The latter was distinguished from the two former by a higher cranial index, that is to say, by the possession of a rounded head. The value of this distinction, as well as of others, such as the orbital index, which has been used to distinguish the Nordic from the Mediterranean, the value of stature, of eye-colour, and of hair and skin colour, were all more or less in dispute. He believed that the cranial index was the most satisfactory test. He insisted on the contrast between the typical German population and that of the British Islands. Although there were pockets of round-headedness in Great Britain, the modern Briton had, on the average, the lowest cranial index in Europe. The Germans were typically round-headed. This fact had long been suspected, but the Germans, in association with their Pan-German views, had refused to collect or to publish the evidence which showed the real facts. Methodical examination of German prisoners of war which he had been allowed to make revealed that even in Schleswig-Holstein the German were round-headed. So far as psychological characters could be associated with cranial characters he believed that the round head was slow, methodical, and unwilling to take risks, and that the long head was adventurous, enterprising, and imaginative.

worse than put himself on in place of Bowen.

The Indians deserved the drubbing they received from Kowloon last Saturday, for in spite of the fact that they were meeting Kowloon's strongest eleven, they did not think it necessary to play their strongest team. The match being a friendly one, there was no reason why D. K. Samy of the University, D. K. Khosla and D. Rungiah should not have played. The I.R.C. at their strongest is weak enough in all conscience, and they should endeavour to play their best team as often as possible.

Claxton took the opportunity of considerably improving his average. His display of batting was well nigh faultless, hard and clean driving and crisp cutting between point and cover being a feature. Robinson, the veteran Kowloon captain, who had such a successful season last year, showed that he has a lot of cricket still left in him. Brass and Stalker also found that punishing tactics paid. The Indians faced ingloriously at the wickets, for Cobb was in his best form.

R.G.A. "stock" will have gone up by reason of the win they scored against the Civil Service last week. A. E. Wood performed a noteworthy feat in playing right through the innings, for the bowling of Bryson and Davies was "all there." Wood scored most of his runs off Oliver, whose medium faced breaks suited his forceful style of play. It seems strange that a team blessed with such good bowlers as Holmes and Ashmore should obtain the services of a pair of bowlers like Bryson and Davies. The latter took 4 wickets for 1 run—an average that will take some beating. The R.G.A. did not fare so well in batting as some expected, and they would have lost the match if it had not been for a sound display by Talford, who is now one of the most consistent scorers in his team. The Artillery lacked Corpl. Mann, Major Downing and Gnr. Baines.

The Navy cannot be dissatisfied with the result of their match against the R.E. and Indian Army, for the latter were a very strong combination. Greenaway's innings was full of merit, for he stepped out to every bowler with the utmost sang froid. Edwards' career was unfortunately cut short when he had got his eye in. Murray played enterprisingly. For the Navy, a big innings by the Naval Chaplain overshadowed everything. It is a pity that Hastings did not help the Navy when they were so sorely in need last season. H.M.S. "Hawkins" is due some time next week, and we shall then see a new Naval eleven.

## LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

The J. M. Co. s.s. "Wo Sang," (Captain G. F. James) arrived this morning from Swatow with 120 tons of cargo and mails.

The s.s. "Kolya" (Captain W. C. Bird) Thorsen & Co. arrived at 8 this morning from Hongkong. She reports of a heavy sea.

The J. M. and Co. s.s. "Chip Sing" (Captain Matthews) arrived this morning from Wei-hai-wei with 1,200 tons of general cargo and 2 bags of mails.

The s.s. "Quinnabang" (Capt. J. Medine) Douglas S.S. Co., arrived yesterday from Swatow with 800 tons of cargo.

The s.s. "Japan" (Capt. Murro) MacKinnon, MacKenzie & Co. arrived yesterday from Moji with 919 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Rhesus" (Capt. Wilkinson) arrived yesterday from Singapore with 582 tons of general cargo and 26 bags of mails. She reports of a strong N.E. gale.

The N.Y.K. s.s. "Suwa Maru" (Capt. Shimidzu) arrived yesterday from Seattle with 618 tons of cargo and 130 bags of mails. She had 46 European passengers.

The T.K.K. s.s. "Shinyo Maru" (Capt. Nagano) arrived yesterday from San Francisco with 827 tons of general cargo and 109 bags of mails. She had 67 first class passengers.

The s.s. "Tong Ma" (Capt. Bertin) P. A. Lapicque and Co., arrived this morning from Port Bayard with 120 tons of general cargo and 131 bags of mails. She had one European passenger. There was a birth on the voyage.

DEPARTURES.

The J. M. and Co. s.s. "Wo Sang" is leaving at 5 p.m. to-day for Canton.

The s.s. "Tafuku Maru" (Captain Kitano) left to-day at noon for Canton with a cargo of coal.

The J. M. & Co. s.s. "Fooksang" (Captain Mitchell) left at 3 p.m. to-day for Yokohama. She had 3 European passengers.

The J. C. J. L. s.s. "Tjibodas" (Captain J. Van Buren) is leaving at 4 p.m. to-day for Balikpapan with 2,000 tons of general cargo, and carries three first class passengers.

The J. M. & Co. s.s. "Cardigan" (Captain Warner) leaves to-day at 4 p.m. for Dairen via Shanghai with 40 tons of general cargo and 5 European passengers.

The B. and S. s.s. "Sunning" (Captain Benson) left this morning for Shanghai with 1,000 tons of general cargo and carried seven European passengers.

MAILS DUE.

The following mails are due in the course of the next few days:—

From Japan per s.s. "Seiyo Maru," Oct. 23.

From the United States, Canada, Shanghai and North China, per s.s. "Empress of Japan," Oct. 24.

From Japan, per s.s. "Nikko Maru," Oct. 24.

From Shanghai and North China, per s.s. "Suiyang," Oct. 24.

From the Straits, per s.s. "Dunera," Oct. 25.

From the Straits, per s.s. "Toson Maru," Oct. 25.

From the Straits, per s.s. "Tamba Maru," Oct. 29.

## A SYMPATHETIC EMPLOYER.

An office boy employed at the Anglo-Egyptian Tobacco Store, in Pedder Street was charged this morning before Mr. Smith with the larceny of a dollar note the property of his master, Mr. C. Tsamtsacopoulos.

The complainant said he saw the boy steal the note from his desk and wrap it in his handkerchief.

His Worship to defendant you are well employed there, why did you steal?

Defendant: I have not sufficient money for my meals. I only receive \$11 as wages, and no commission in any way. I was obliged to steal the money.

Complainant: He is a good worker and I thought of giving him another dollar to his pay next month, but now you see.

His Worship sentenced defendant to three weeks hard labour.

## BUSINESS NOTICES

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We have recently received a full and varied assortment of the above including Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Nail Brushes, Military Cases; also Combs, Puff Boxes, Mirrors, Manicure requisites, etc., etc.

Inspection invited.

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American Chocolate 50c per lb

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Imperial Cocoa 60c per lb

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**PUBLIC AUCTIONS**

THE Underigned have received instructions from CAPTAIN GREEN, who is leaving the Colony shortly, to sell by Public Auction.

**FRIDAY,**

October 24, 1919, at 10.30 a.m., at No. 44A Nathan Road, Kowloon (above Watsons).

**THE**

Valuable Household Furniture, therein contained.

Comprising:—

Upholstered Arm-chairs and Sofas, practically new, large and small Blackwood Cabinets, Tables, Stands, Toppies, Card Tables, &c., Old Paintings, Japanese Silk Shadow Pictures, a number of lots of Chinese Porcelains, Carols, &c. Axminster green Carpet, 14 x 12 (nearly new), Dining Room Suite, Fumed Teakwood, good as new, Dinner, Tea and Coffee Service, complete, large Teakwood Bedstead, large and small Wardrobes, Bureau, Washstand, &c., Silk-embroidered and Teakwood Screens, Overmantels, Fender Seat, &c., Ice Chest, Pantry and Kitchen Utensils.

Also

Upright Piano, Cabinet Gramophone and a number of good Records, Chiming Clock by Gault, Aviary with Java Parrots, Electric Kettle and Fittings including 4-light Electrolier for Dining Room, New Sunblinds.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue). On view from Thursday 2.30 p.m. Terms:—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, October 20, 1919.

THE Underigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (For Account of the Concerned.)

**SATURDAY,**

October 25, 1919, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, Travelling Bags, and Woven Goods, Tennis Shoes and Boots (Superior Quality) Slazenger Tennis Balls, (1919) Foot Balls.

Two Telescopes by well-known makers and two pairs Prismatic Binoculars, Typewriters.

Sundry Household Furniture, and Miscellaneous Goods. Several cases Blue-black Ink. Terms:—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, October 15, 1919.

(For Account of the Concerned.)

**SATURDAY,**

October 25, 1919, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A small consignment of high grade CHOCOLATES.

as follows:—

Aristocratic Favourite, La Duchesse, Opera, Burnt Almonds, Toffees de Luxe, La Marquis, Cameo, &c., &c., &c.

to be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Terms:—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, October 22, 1919.

(For Account of the Concerned.)

**MONDAY,**

October 27, 1919, at 12 noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

One "Wood" Mobillette 2 seater 4 cylinder MOTOR CAR (second hand).

Electric starter, lights and horn, hand horn, and accessories, with spare wheel and tyre.

GOOD RUNNING AND WORKING ORDER.

Inspecting orders may be had from the underigned.

Terms:—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, October 22, 1919.

**PUBLIC AUCTIONS.**

THE Underigned have received instructions from THE HON. THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS to sell by Public Auction.

**TUESDAY,**

October 23, 1919, at 5.30 p.m., AT CAUSEWAY BAY, The House Boat.

**"LADY GODIVA"**

Length 44 ft.  
Beam 12 ft.  
Draught 6 ft. 3 inches.  
Coppered below water line.  
Lead keel, two cabins, lavatory, shower, bath, &c.,  
Complete with sails, awnings, screens, anchors and chains and all accessories.  
On view now.  
Terms:—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers,  
Hongkong, October 18, 1919.

**FOR SALE.**

THE Underigned have received instructions to sell at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

14 feet, sailing ketchy equipped with 2 H.P. outboard  
Cable Motor  
(magneto ignition)  
complete with sails, sculls, &c., &c.

Also  
Outrigged racing skiff about 21 feet long with sliding seat and pair of sculls, (newly done up).  
The above craft are in good condition and are being sold due to owner leaving the Colony.  
Particulars from the Underigned.  
Terms:—Cash.

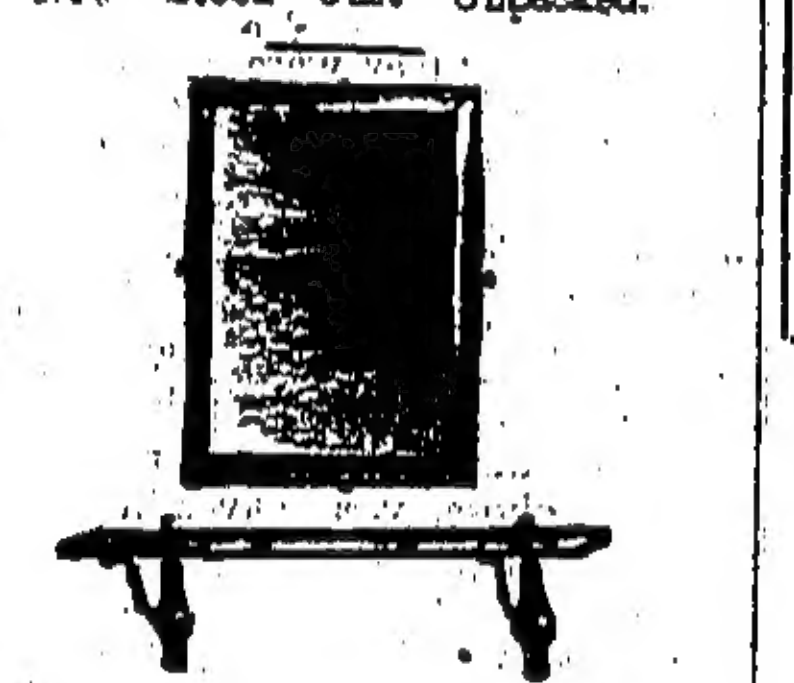
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, October 2, 1919.



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**BATHROOM FIXTURES**  
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30 & 32, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.

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SOLE AGENTS  
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**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

By Order of the Mortgagees.

M. R. Gao P. LAMBERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

**On FRIDAY,**

the 31st day of October, 1919, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at his sale room in Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The Steamship "ASIA"  
of 1061 tons now lying in Kowloon Bay in the Harbour of Hongkong together with all the furniture, Store equipment and appurtenances now on board.

**IN ONE LOT.**

This Ship is a Chinese ship registered in Canton and is constructed of steel. She has the following dimensions: namely Length 362 feet Breadth 32 feet 6 inches and Depth 18 feet 9 inches and her speed is about 10 knots.  
For further particulars and conditions of Sale and for orders for inspection of the vessel please apply to

MISSISS. FUNG YUEN,

223 Wing Lok Street

or

MESSRS. DEACON, LOOKER,

DEACON & HARSTON,

No. 1 Des Voeux Road Central

Vendors' Solicitors

or to

MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT,

The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, October 13, 1919.

**WANT ADVERTISEMENTS**

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\$1. PREPAID.  
Every additional 5 words 4 Cents

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TO LET—A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon. Apply to HUMPHREYS, ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings.

TO LET—A Vacant Plot of LAND at Yau Ma Tei. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

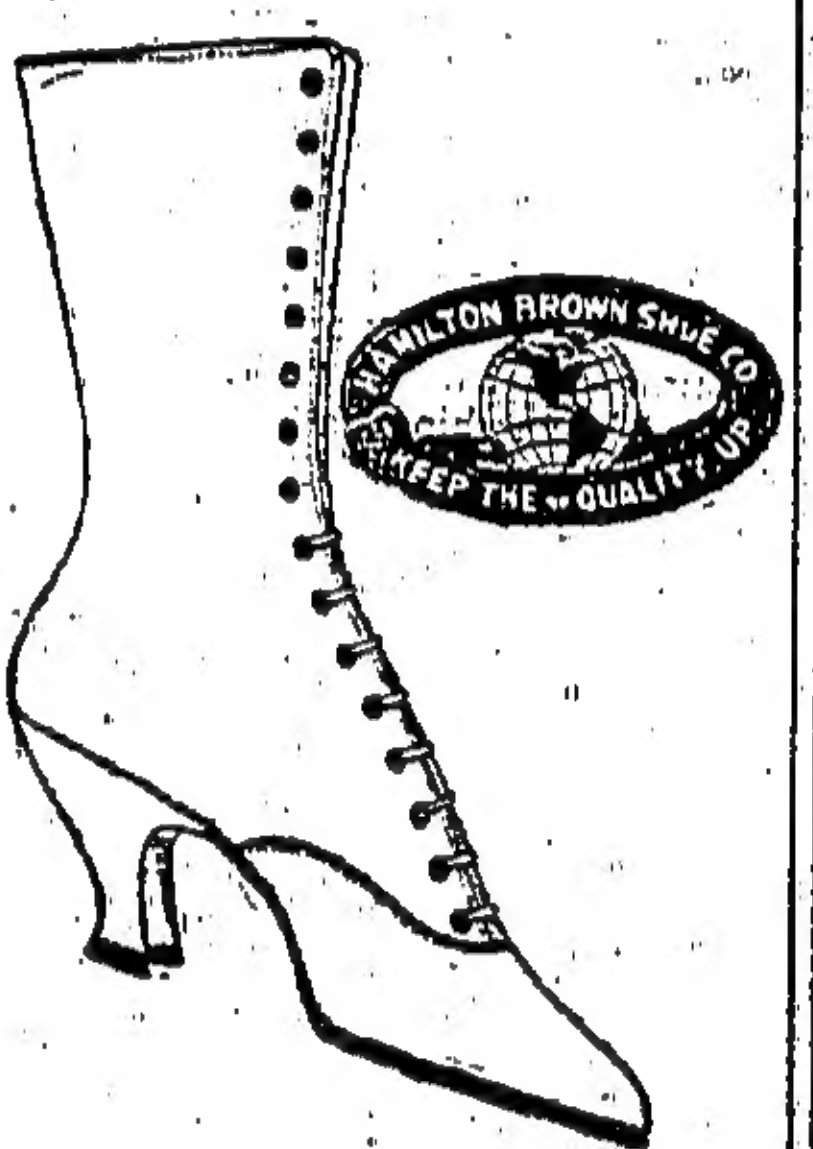
TO LET—A VACANT PLOT of LAND, Plover East. Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

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Manila Needles - 7.50 per 100

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opposite King Edward Hotel.

**INTIMATIONS.**

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

THE COMMODORE and MEMBERS of the above Club will be AT HOME to their friends at the CLUB HOUSE, North Point, on SATURDAY next 25th instant, from 3 to 6 p.m. on the occasion of the OPENING-CROISE and presentation of prizes by H. E. the Governor Sir R. E. STUBBS, K.C.M.G. The ATTENDANCE OF LADIES is specially requested.

F. SMYTH,

Commodore.

Hongkong, October 21, 1919.

**HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.**

MEMBERS are reminded of the HALF YEARLY MEETING called for on SATURDAY, the 1st November, at 12.30 p.m., at the Office of the JOCKEY CLUB, on the Ground Floor of the Hongkong Club Annex, Chater Road.

By Order,

G. W. GEGG,

Acting Clerk of the Course.  
Hongkong, October 18, 1919.

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED, will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, on the 6th day of November, 1919, at Noon, when the proposed resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 20th day of October, 1919, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

"That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting, and for the purpose of identification submitted by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution thereof."

Dated the 21st Day of October, 1919, Hongkong.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers.

**NOTICE OF REMOVAL.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the BRANCH OFFICE of the LIVERPOOL AND LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will on and after the 27th instant be transferred to St. George's Building, (Second floor), Chater Road, Hongkong.

Telephone No. 200—P. O. Box 471.

RIGBY H. P. KEWLEY,  
Acting Local Manager.

Hongkong, October 21, 1919.

**BOXING.**

By permission of the Chaplain, boxing, ball-punching, &c., will be taught by the well-known boxer, "KID" MARTIN, at the SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE, 21, Plover East, Wanchai, twice a week, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 5.45—7.15 p.m. Special lessons by arrangement. Will any who wish to have lessons please apply to The Manager Mr. R. W. BRISTOW. Terms by arrangement. Pre-payment requested.  
Telephone 2874.

**NOTICE.**

ALL PERSONS with the exception of persons of Chinese race, wishing to leave the Colony must have in their possession a VALID PASSPORT. Passengers not in possession of passports will not be allowed to leave the Colony. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

E. D. C. WOLFE,  
Captain Superintendent of Police.  
Hongkong, September 23, 1919.

**DEAFNESS**

AND FOULS IN THE HEAD.  
Scores of apparently "hopeless" cases have been completely cured by the well known "French Cure." NOTHING EQUALS THIS SIMPLE REMEDY. Price 4/6 per Box. Booklet Free.  
"Orlene" Co., Station Rd. Croydon, Eng.  
Any good class Druggist can obtain this remedy to your order, or it can be obtained direct from us upon receipt of 4/6.

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**NOTICES.**

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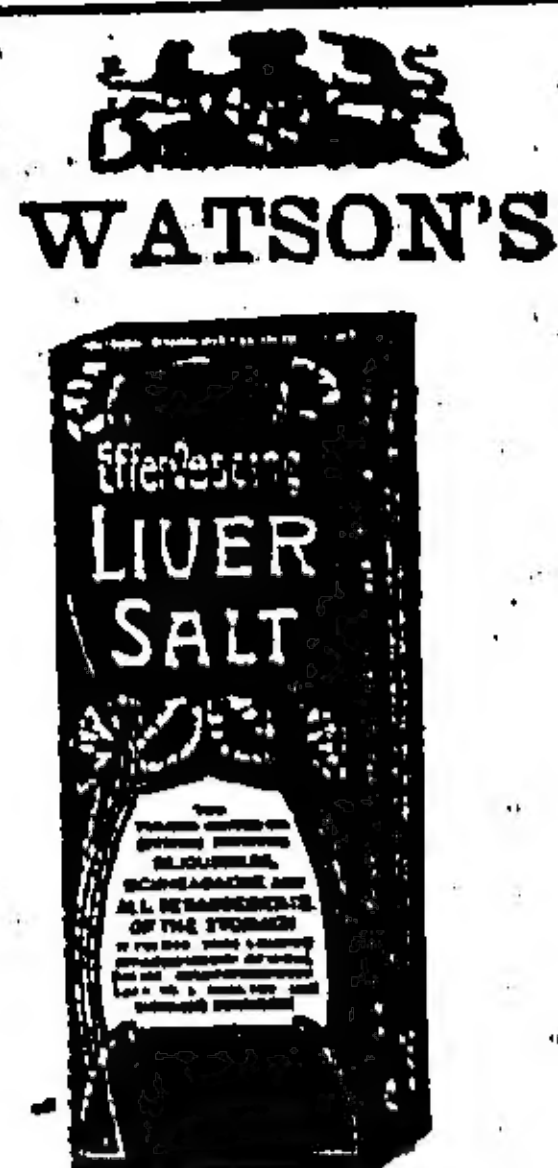
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## BIRTH.

BEZRA.—On October 11, at Victoria, B.C., to Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Bezra of Shanghai, a daughter.

## The China Mail.

TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE.  
HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCT. 23, 1919.

## ADVERSARIA.

At Hong Kong during the war, there was only "specials" one "special" that could be understood—mentioned without an accompanying noun. If you had asked a barmaid for a "small special" she would probably have told you there was one outside. It was a special special, a sedentary citizen who had undertaken voluntary police duties in a spirit of patriotism or in an itch to be in the procession, and who subsequently regretted it with aching feet and a cold in the head. Those "specials" are probably "kicked out" of the Home Guard medals for

## ADVERSARIA.

Anti-kindly draws on the facts found fully our correspondence for not less than a hundred to have a address to say respondents Hongkong Police more real and more subjected to citations un- some some can't get it, the plain what His about it.

Hongkong correspondent of the M.C. as will be where in the China Mail that a statement ought not to significance than uttered by one at the street That makes it said the and over would prefer to readers which them, which newspaper has any think, however, the correspondent

has used a cliché instead of making a deduction. Even if we did make that assertion more than once, it isn't evidence that we are "fond" of making it. We produce a newspaper six days a week, but no newspaperman is likely to accuse us of being fond of doing it because we do it so often. The reason we ever made the assertion at all is, we trust, plain. It is because the responsibility attaching, in case the old-fashioned respect for the printed word is maintained, is too great for the modern, untrained, half-educated and often venal journalist to bear. The teacher has a terrible responsibility; the mere gossip has none.

Several of our acquaintances have remarked on the laudable enterprise of the local agency for the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, in sending out postcards with their proposed sailings—for 1919-1920. These neat little cards are no doubt being filed all over Hongkong to-day.

We grow tired of meeting in outside papers sneering allusions to the quality of Hongkong justice and our local magisterial methods. It is unpleasant because we are aware that it is deserved. Is there any hope that we can be relieved of the system which thrusts cadets, merely because they are cadets, into positions of such grave responsibility? Their ignorance of law is byword among the lawyers, and their notions of equity as between man and man sometimes conspicuously deficient. In no other place that we know in the Empire are "re-hearings" and reversals of judgment so frequent and free, and in no place is justice less tempered with mercy. Quite poor people are fined ridiculous sums, and the fine old British principle, that the accused shall have the benefit of any doubt is often disregarded. The onus of proving innocence (especially as regards possession of property) is substituted for the usual onus on the prosecution to prove guilt. Partly our Ordinances are wrong, having been contrived to meet special difficulties due to Asiatic subtlety, but largely the scandal we complain of is due to the appointment of unsuitable men as magistrates. The Government seems to think there is no difference between a magistrate's job and that of a departmental clerk. There is, because a mistake by one means far more than a mistake by the other.

There is a very silly letter in the Morning Post this morning, so silly that nothing will convince us it was written by "Another British Ship-master." Whoever it was (we

suspect a surveyor, not a Government surveyor) he has managed completely to misunderstand the letter from a British shipmaster which we printed last week. He accuses it of audaciously condemning our Government surveyors and all masters and officers sailing out of Hongkong. It did no such thing. It condemned certain local owners, and it condemned a deficiency in the Hongkong laws as regards the safety of officers and crews on ill-found ships. We have not met a ship-master yet who disagreed with the letter, and we have made it our business to ascertain the views of all we could reach.

This man says he has sailed for the last 20 years out of Hongkong, and at no other port have I seen a better or stricter survey of ships and their equipment. What has that to do with the unlicensed ships which are not surveyed at all? He doesn't pretend, we hope, that all ships leaving here, whether they have passenger licences or not, are well and strictly surveyed, because we repeat what the letter said, namely, that Government surveyors do not survey ships that are without passenger licences, with a view to life-saving equipment. "One who knows" has told us of instances of the expensive changes insisted upon by Government surveyors, in ships whose owners applied for passenger licences. This bears out his defence of the Government surveyors, but as his defence was uncalculated for, since they were never attacked, he cannot get much satisfaction out of that. We consider that the Government has a duty towards the safety of officers and crews, as well as of passengers. Would he deny that?

His silly references to Hun ships, housing problem, Bolshevik themes, and so on, are well matched by his facetious offer to supply the sensible reformer with an inflatable life preserver. We can well imagine that he can spare it, for the writer of such a letter must have a head so empty that it simply couldn't sink.

Government officials themselves, FORESHADOWED, whom we are unfortunately not allowed to quote, admit that the Government should do more, and they would deplore such foolish letters were it not now understood that something is going to be done, and that these merely cantankerous carpings are ineffectual for mischief. For his own sake we hope this poor fool is never caught in a collision on one of the river steamers he thinks so well equipped. If he has given away his private collapsible life buoy and relies on the boats and rafts provided (sufficient usually for one third of the number of souls carried) he is likely to learn wisdom when it is too late.

When the Government awakes to its responsibility in this matter, and insists on adequate provision for safety of crews and passengers, no one doubts that the Government surveyors will see the stricter ordinance carried out. They themselves at times have regretted that they had not more jurisdiction than they have. There are owners in Hongkong, as elsewhere, either too greedy or too mean to provide necessary equipment. These are the only people condemned, and perhaps by a side wind the Government also for letting them get away with it. Not to be misunderstood, we had better mention in the same breath that we have also local owners who more than do their duty, and who could satisfy even Home requirements in this connection.

In Shanghai, as here, the people most affected by the house shortage are the smaller salaried foreigners. (A "foreigner," by a Hongkong public meeting in 1896, was defined as any person not a native of China.) In Shanghai, as here, the shortage is largely due to the influx of Chinese and Japanese. The Shanghai Municipality, however, cannot (or claims that it cannot) undertake the responsibility being shouldered by the Hongkong Government. It cannot afford it. It has difficulty in raising all the money it needs now, for other purposes. Shanghai employers are therefore being invited to do their share towards meeting the difficulty. Where house property fetches only about five per cent, and money is worth far more, the invitation is unlikely to be jumped at. But we shall see.

## DIPHTHERIA—HOW IT MAY BE AVOIDED.

DIPHTHERIA is usually contracted by a child has a cold. The child's system for the element of the diphtheria and diphtheria germs. When a child has a cold, it is kept at home that have colds should be recovered. Give them Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and off the street until they will not have to run the culture beds, which form in a child when it has a cold, and mild disease. For sale by all Chemists and keepers.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Today's dollar is worth 4/5 3/16d.

A mail from Japan is due to-day by the s.s. "Seijo Maru."

The only case of communicable disease in today's return is one of diphtheria.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Wakeman returned to the Colony yesterday on the s.s. "Shinyo Maru."

Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse returned to Hongkong yesterday on the s.s. "Suwa Maru" after a short holiday at Tsingtao.

Vice Admiral Sir A. L. Duff, our new Naval C. in C. is due to arrive on his flagship, H. M. S. "Hawkins" on Sunday.

Consignees are reminded that all broken, chafed and damaged goods ex the s.s. "Stanley" will be inspected at the godowns at 10 a.m., tomorrow.

The point in dispute between the two youths was whether a certain factory [was under Government control during the war period. "Course it was," triumphantly exclaimed Number One. "Don't you remember how they used to be always buildin' up that wall an' then knockin' it down again?" "Right, 'fere," replied Number Two, now fully convinced.

A London evening paper describes the sinking of the two Bolshevik dreadnoughts by British motor-boats as an incident. "In the course of the police work which the navy carries out in its daily operations all over the world," it is, of course, a little difficult to find out just exactly what our armed forces are doing in various parts of the world at the present time. But if the sinking of other people's warships "all over the world" is now a normal part of the navy's peace-time routine some interesting developments of the "freedom of the seas" controversy can be confidently expected.

For the first time in the history of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada the amount of new policies issued and paid for last year exceeded ten million pounds sterling, the actual figures being 23,065 policies for £10,600,970. This is an increase of £776,676 over the figures for 1917, the best previous record in the history of the Company. After deducting cancellations from deaths, maturities, surrenders and all other causes, the assurances in force now stand at £70,029,381, being an increase of £5,946,311 during the twelve months. This large net gain gives evidence to the high quality of the new business coming to the company and the value of the methods employed to conserve the business when once on the books. In the item of income, all previous records were outdistanced, and the total £4,489,829, shows an increase of £362,543 over the preceding year.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## MEDALS FOR POLICE RESERVES.

[To the Editor of the China Mail.]

Dear Sir,—From the enclosed copy of the "Daily Express" for September 6th you will notice that the Authorities are issuing medals for loyal war services of the "Specials." Some of the members of the local Police Reserve have done more than 4 years' service and deserve some tangible recognition for their services.

Yours faithfully,

ANTHONY BUGBAG.

Hongkong, October 22, 1919.

Here follows the cutting to:

## MEDALS FOR "SPECIALS."

## THE KING RECOGNISES LOYAL WAR SERVICE.

A warrant issued by the King under the royal sign manual institutes a new medal for faithful and devoted service given by members of the special constabulary during the war. It also provides a means of recognising such continued and efficient service as may be rendered in the future by members of any special constabulary reserve.

The award will be made to those who, being or having been members of the special constabulary during the war or of any special constabulary reserve, shall satisfy the following conditions, namely:—

- (1) Shall have served as a special constable without pay for not less than three years, and shall during that period have performed not less than 150 police duties;
- (2) Shall have served in a special constabulary reserve for not less than nine years, and shall have taken an approved course of training in police duty;
- (3) Shall have performed such actual police duty, as may have been required by the chief officer of police;
- (4) Shall have been annually certified as efficient by the chief officer of police.

In the case of those to whom the medal is awarded for service during the war, a bar or clasp shall be attached to the ribbon bearing the words "The Great War, 1914-1918."

## THE WAR TORN DISTRICTS OF FRANCE.

## A PATHETIC APPEAL.

[To the Editor of the China Mail.]

Sir,—May I ask for space in your columns to appeal to Hongkong—to whose generosity in war causes I can personally testify—for help to our stricken Allies in the war-devastated districts of France. If they were not "left only with eyes to weep with" they had not much else, for their houses remain mere piles of stones and rubbish, their once fruitful fields are laid waste, their fruit-trees have been murdered in cold blood, their wells have been choked with filth and even corpses, while their inhabitants have suffered every form, it would seem, of human misery.

While working with the French Red Cross in 1915-16 and 17, I saw much of this ruin and sorrow, and can never cease to be grateful to this Colony for the help they sent, through me, to our brave, uncompromising Allies in response to a letter in which I did not even ask for aid. I can never tell you how far-reaching this help was, for certainly half of it was of the moral kind engendered by sympathy.

The need of assistance is at least as great now as it was then, and the sooner it is given the sooner can the people restart their own industries and carry on without help. "He gives twice who gives quickly."

Very many societies in France, England, and America have taken up this work of re-establishing the ruined districts of Northern France, and these organisations have been co-ordinated under the Ministry of Reconstruction of the French Government. But I am only asking for aid for two particular districts, whose restoration has been undertaken by my own friends, and in parts where, to my personal knowledge, it is so sorely needed.

The part near Noyau and Compiègne is ably looked after by the Fund for French War-devastated villages, of which ex-President Taft is president, and to which society I belong. This is my own particular part, as the French Government allowed me to visit it shortly after the German evacuation in 1917. We did a good deal of work there before the enemy re-occupied it in 1918, but much of this effort was lost, for the Huns systematically destroyed everything they had time for, in order to prevent the resumption of agriculture and industries by the French people. In 1917, during a motor tour of hundreds of kilometres, I saw not one undamaged house, church, or factory left standing, and there was scarcely an agricultural implement or a cooking utensil left in the district.

The other part for which I ask Hongkong's help is near Arras, where the work of restoration has been undertaken by Madame Loyson, the wife of the well-known French poet, playwright, and journalist (he is now editor of what was M. Clemenceau's paper). Madame Loyson turned her house in Paris into a convalescent hospital during the war, and treated there over 1,400 soldiers, many of whom came from this part of France. I am sending you an appeal which I received from her lately, as it tells more eloquently than I can of these poor peoples' needs. As I knew many of these men and some of their families while they were in Paris in the hospital, I feel a special interest in their cause.

It has been suggested that a bazaar should be held—perhaps in December—in order to raise funds for these two organisations, and His Excellency the Governor has generously offered the use of Government House for the purpose, and his co-operation in the work.

May I ask that all France's Allies in the Colony, especially the Chinese, American, Portuguese, and Japanese, who have already so vitally helped in the war, will join us in this work of sympathy and restoration.—Yours, etc.,

HARRIET OSGOOD TAYLOR.

Hongkong, October 21, 1919.

## [ENCLOSURE.]

PARIS, le 26 Avril, 1919.

Dear Mrs. Taylor,—I have just returned home from a visit to a few of the devastated villages of the Somme, and as the relief of the ruined families of my soldiers forms now, and is more and more bound to form, an important part of my work, I wish to tell you about it.

On leaving Paris I at once found myself surrounded at the station by refugees. It was too early for my train and I sat in their midst for a couple of hours. My heart has always ached for refugees. They have something so humble and apologetic in their demeanour. Alas! they have so often been "unwelcome guests," so few people have really understood their distress, their utter bewilderment, their pain at having had to leave their homes, abandoning everything they owned, and that made up their lives. They have been mostly so brave and uncomplaining, yet their suffering has been intense, and it has always seemed to them that no one has really understood it, or sympathised as they should.

"Que voulez-vous, Madame," they say sadly, "ceux qui n'y sont pas passés ne comprennent pas!"

Ever since the beginning of the war one has seen these sad droves fleeing before the enemy. Now I was seeing them in a new light—these brave souls were going home again. They have long since learned to wait for interminable hours at the station, sitting on their impossible parcels—all their riches. Old baskets mended with string and wire, potato bags bulging out on all sides with pots and pans, linen and shoes, their clothes and bed covers. They had come from distant regions of France, and had already travelled one or more days. They sat silent, yet longing for sympathy. At the least word their apparent apathy disappeared and they quivered into life again, and taking possession of you, they pour out their tale—it is all so vital to them that they can think of nothing else. One look of interest, and they seem to clutch on to you, so I soon found myself in the tender mercies of two dear old women. One was an old maid of 77 who confided to me that she had seven skirts on her slim individual, as it was easier to carry them that way! The other was an old grandmother of 78 who had all her life, but a beautiful light came into her face every time she spoke of her past happiness. She was returning to a ruined village near Albert—with these two women, as with all refugees, it was the same tale. Evacuated once, twice, even three times, according to the fluctuations of the battles, sent here and there, living in strange places, in discomfort and unhappiness, often among an astonished population quite overpowered by the inrush of this panting human herd overrunning their small towns and far away villages.

And yet they testified that they had never lacked any of the necessities of life. It made me think of the words of Christ, that man does not live by bread alone—he needs Love even more, does he not? to really live.

After Amiens, the train took me due east, and then the battlefield began—shell holes, barbed wire entanglements, trenches and dugouts, then graves. Some solitary ones, indicated by tiny crosses, nestled low along the line. Here and there whole new cemeteries had sprung up.

As we passed by familiar districts the refugees would jump up, and down from their seats. "Oh mon Dieu! Est-ce cela le village de X...?" "Ma chère, regardez donc la maison de Monsieur X...!" "Mais c'est qu'il ne reste rien!" Yet there was a glow of exultation on their faces as they felt they were nearing home. At stations, or on the train, they would meet friends or acquaintances from neighbouring villages, and would ask for news of each and all: "On rentre!" the would exclaim triumphantly. "Thomas, est-il rentre?" "Qui, depuis huit jours, et Delpiere aussi!" "Il ne reste plus grand chose, vous savez il y aura à travailler." "Et bien, tant pis, on le fera le travail!" A sort of joyousness would gain one after another—they were "going home," though it be to ruins—"Qui, on rentre?"

Now let me tell you something of the lives of these brave people who have gone home. To me they seem a new sort of pioneer, more intrepid by far than any pioneer of old setting out in a new country, as of yore in America. The task before them is stupendous. It will take years and years of work to arrive at even an approximate result, yet they undertake the task resolutely.

Their houses are in ruins, the country about them is still the upturn battlefield I have described, with its dugouts, its trenches, its munitions lying loose, its graves. Guns and bayonets still lie just as they fell from some soldier's hand, and spades and pickaxes, too rusty now for use. All the disorder, all the destruction, all the wanton waste of war! The trees stand out against the sky mere carbonised skeletons. No imagination can picture such utter ruin and desolation. It does not look like our planet.

Then graves—graves at every turn, of soldiers of every nationality, English, German, all reconciled in death! The tiny crosses sometimes give a name, sometimes record that some unknown soldier lies there, the munitions lying about, shells of all dimensions, hand grenades and fuzes, make every step across country dangerous; every day accidents occur. It is impossible to imagine the formidable work of levelling once more the soil and getting it fit to be ploughed.

Of the 13 villages I saw, few have any houses left standing, none are intact. If a mere shelter remains, the owners are allowed back. Sometimes it is a cellar, sometimes one or two rooms with floors upturn, no windows, of course, and plentiful holes and cracks in the walls, through which the wind and rain enter pitilessly. These they patch up with much ingenuity: oiled paper takes the place of glass: the holes are stopped up with anything that comes to hand. They start clearing up their gardens, full of the debris of the ruined houses. Sometimes they find new and sacred owners of the soil that cannot be dislodged: soldiers have been buried there! Unexploded shells, as I have said, make the upturning of the soil very dangerous, and they must work very cautiously. Then the ruined houses often collapse totally, all of a sudden, constituting another danger.

Not a stick of furniture remains in these houses, so when the inhabitants first go back they sleep on the ground. Later they make beds out of old boards with wire drawn across, and contrive most ingeniously to arrange a home, but their destination is pitiful. Could greater love of home exist than is shown by these poor souls? Evidently only this powerful love could make such an effort possible. They cling to the very spot of earth as though some deep, invisible roots held them there where they were born and lived and suffered; they feel they can be happy nowhere else.

These are the ones who have borne the brunt of the war. Should we not help them all we can, just to get them started again? The utmost we can do for them is as nothing compared with what they have lost; let us at least help some of them to get to work once more.

The French Government does all it can, but France is poor now, financially ruined by the war—Indemnities will be given later on, but they cannot possibly be sufficient (and who will give them back their tears? as St. Elizabeth of Hungary put it. Just try to figure up the cost of the contents of even a simple home! And now the price of everything has increased tenfold, moreover everything now manufactured is of very inferior quality, in spite of the exorbitant prices. There is also a shortage of working hands, so that labour can demand any price. What I would like you to understand is the magnitude of the task and the difficulties of its execution. Facing it, it is hard not to allow a hopeless despair to seize one. The only remedy is to set resolutely to work and do simply and steadfastly all one can, and doing merely this will be a blessing and a help to many.

My ambition is to succour at least my own former convalescents (that have now reached the number of 1,400) and their families.

It is wonderful how much new courage a little help will bring them, such as supplying a little clothing, some linen or shoes, household utensils or garden tools. Vegetable seeds I give out extensively just now, and these are received with enthusiasm.

In the village of one of my soldiers, a prisoner back from Germany, cooking utensils are so scarce that one pot or pan has to serve five or six families. One family cooks the meal hastily, and passes the pan on to the next. "Ah, Madame," explained the poor fellow, "si vous saviez quelle patience! I faut quand les gosses ont faim!"

One of my soldiers, a widower, whom I visited in his ruined farm at Propret, is living in his cellar with his little 12-year-old son. The child was at Propret (left with some aged parent, since dead, while his father was fighting) when it was evacuated in March 1918 at the time of the great German drive and the battle of the Somme. The child fled with the rest of the pitiful herd—German planes flying low fired with machine guns on the refugees, killing and wounding many. In their haste, all parcels had to be left by the roadside. The child, however, escaped and reached Paris safely. The father was on leave in my home, so we took the boy in also. Then, as Paris was being shelled at the time, when the father returned to the front I put the little fellow out in safety in the country. So we were already friends. The poor souls could not believe their eyes when they saw me standing in the midst of their ruins. They just beamed at me. "Ah vraiment, Madame, on ne s'attendait pas à vous voir ici! Regardez, Madame, ce qu'on a fait de ma belle ferme! Ah ces salles Boches!" He had left his home a well-to-do man, with cattle, horses, field implements, everything that belonged to a prosperous farm, and now he is living in his cellar, a deep and dark and damp place, where no fire can be made. They have built up—"invented," I feel almost tempted to say—a bed, but they hope gradually to patch up two of the rooms of the farm house that can be made habitable, and move up there. But for that the father needs a man to help him—for the child is still too young to do much—and some materials, such as plaster, tar paper, nails, etc. I am helping him to get these things, for he must hasten, the time to plant and sow being now here.

I could tell you many other similar tales of hardships, all equally sad, all bravely borne. For instance, of the poor woman whose two little boys died of cold during the evacuation. She is home again now, with her little daughter, but the house is very sad, and will never be the same again.

The remembrance of a tiny green-faced baby of seven months—about the size of a normal baby of three months—haunts me. It was being fed on bread and tapioca, milk being scarce. Condensed milk will save many infants' lives.

One pathetic couple of pioneers I know is that of a poor old man, with his blind boy of 16, who were among the first to return to their home. As I talked to the father, the boy hungrily devoured a big stick of chocolate I had given him. His sightless eyes were turned on me as I held his beautiful slender hand in mine. I questioned the father as to what the boy could do to help. "Oh, pas grand chose," ma pauvre dame, tout ce qu'il sait faire c'est de pousser. Si je lui dis 'poussez,' il pousse, mais je ne peut rien lui faire porter, car il est nerveux, il laisse tout tomber!"

(Continued on page 5)



## THE WAR TORN DISTRICTS OF FRANCE.

(Continued from page 4)

Then a woman with her husband and her eldest son both soldiers, had her last baby born in a cellar while she was flying from the Germans. She was pressed by her friends to hasten, but her hour had come and she could no longer advance. Some woman, before whose house she passed, opened her door to her, and hid her mercifully in the cellar, while the rest of her family had to press on and abandon her. "Ah, Madame," she would say, "J'ai pleuré nuit et jour pendant trois semaines! Et les Boches venaient me regarder par le soupirail, et je me blottissais tout contre le mur avec mon petit, et j'ai cru que chaque fois qu'ils allaient nous tuer, car on nous avait dit que les Boches tuaient les femmes et les petits enfants!" Now soldier father and sick soldier son are both home again. The little cellar-born boy is strong and well, but the mother is exhausted by all her suffering, and much must be done to build up her health, if she ever finds health again. I will conclude with a case that I think will appeal to your heart. It is that of a little fellow of 10, who picked up, some three years ago in the fields, near Hazebrouck, a small shining article that he thought was a whistle. His parents told me that this had been dropped, as other similar objects, from enemy aeroplanes. The children of the neighbourhood had picked them up, thinking that they were toys, and many accidents had thus occurred. This child was very seriously wounded in the chest and face, one eye was torn out, and his left hand so badly mangled that it had to be amputated immediately. Inflammation in the eye socket had necessitated several operations to save the other eye, and after each operation the little chap would confide to his father, "You know, Father, I can't see yet!" And no-one has ever had the courage to destroy the child's hope that some day his sight will return. We have just supplied him with a good apparatus, hand and hook, and every contrivance so that he can learn to work and be independent. He is now very happy in the thought that he will henceforth be able to help his mother, who is very poor.

These are merely a few snapshots of the huge vision of desolation. I wonder if you in Hongkong, so many thousands of miles away, can realise what a tremendous disaster it all is. For people here in France, only a few miles away, can hardly do so. I appeal to you on behalf of my brave soldiers, and their families, no less deserving, who are now lying heavily on my heart, for I have seen with my own eyes what it all is, and can speak knowingly. The war is not over for them as it is for us; a new, stern warfare against material difficulties has begun, dull, colourless, exciting little pity. It was relatively easy to give, even to the point of positive sacrifice, during the war when all the Allies were supported by the dramatic of the fight. Now we fall back among the ruins, and to build up the country again will require as much energy and work as it took to win the war. These people must face years of hardship and sacrifice, and they do it with superb spirit. But there is no excitement about it now—no glowing colours. I know that the charity of your friends in Hongkong, who have already been generous to French hospitals, is not emotional, and can bear the test of the fading of that vivid glow. Shall we not keep on helping all we can, and thus prove to those who have lost all in the war, as to our own selves, that "Charity never faileth"?—Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) LAURA LOYSON.

## CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(Translated for the China Mail from the Wah Tsi Yat Po.)

SHANGHAI, October 22.  
The "Living Buddha" has ordained against the independence of Outer Mongolia. His memorandum to that effect has reached Peking. General Chu Shu Tsang, commissioner to Urga, was advised before starting to show the Buddha due respect in view of his attitude to the Republic.  
Shanghai merchants hear that fighting is going on in Hunan, but neither Press nor Government has been advised of it. A lot of Canton Parliament men have left for Canton on the s.s. "Empress of Russia."  
The Cabinet has telegraphed to the tuchuns of Shensi, Hunan, and Hupoh ordering them to guard their frontiers and keep out General Wong Tin Chung and the On Mo troops who are reported in collision.  
General Chu Shu Tsang wants Tun Ki Sui to be premier, and is intriguing to that end.  
Shanghai celebrated the birthday of Confucius with unprecedented enthusiasm. Crowds shouted "Protect the Confucian religion. Fight for Shantung."  
Shanghai Chinese are protesting against the Government's permit to Japanese to export rice from the three eastern provinces. The permit is said to be for one year.  
The telephone is to be installed between Peking and Shanghai. An American firm has got the contract. It is to be working in a year's time.

## CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

## ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.

Wong Ting who was indicted before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees-Davies, K.C.) yesterday for robbery with violence in the Kowloon Tong village on the night of Aug. 27, was found guilty by a jury composed of Messrs. W. Anderson, F. Hobbs, E. L. Bingham, C. F. de Carvalho, F. W. Moore, B. M. Castro and J. S. da Costa, and sentenced to five years' hard labour and ten strokes with the "cat."

## A KIDNAPPING CASE.

Cheung Fung, was next indicted for kidnapping a Chinese girl ten years of age.

The Attorney-General said that at about 8 a.m., on August 24, the complainant, a little girl of 10 years of age, went to the Central Market and was accosted by the accused, who finally took her to Un Loong, in the New Territories, where she was sold for \$96. The intended purchaser made enquiries from the girl, and having heard her story, informed the Police, and prisoner was subsequently arrested.

The prisoner stated that she did not know the child had been kidnapped. She was promised \$5 commission if she found a purchaser for the girl. She would ask His Lordship to excuse her this time, and she would not commit the offence again. God bless His Lordship if he excused her this time.

The jury found the accused "Guilty."

The Attorney-General then informed His Lordship that the accused had been sentenced to two years' imprisonment by Mr. Justice Melbourne, for a like offence, last Monday.

His Lordship deferred sentence until this morning, in order to consult Mr. Justice Melbourne.

Addressing the accused this morning His Lordship said: "I have made enquiries of the learned Judge who heard a similar case in the other case, and I find that the circumstances of both are very similar. In that case you took another child to the New Territories and you have been successful in doing the same thing on this occasion. You are carrying on a very disgraceful trade in trafficking in little children. You tried to make the jury and I believe that Lai Yau Chee was a party to the offence. I do not know if that is right, but that does not make any difference to the case. You are guilty of depriving people of their children by stealing them and then sell them. This is a bad, very bad case and I sentence you to two years' hard labour, and sentence to follow the one you are now serving."

It might be mentioned here that the prisoner was earlier in the Sessions sentenced by Mr. Justice Melbourne to two years' hard labour for a like offence.

## SHOOTING A EUROPEAN SERGEANT.

The hearing was then continued in the case in which a Chinese named Tang Sang was indicted for wounding Sergt. Lannon of the Police with intent to murder; with maliciously shooting with intent to prevent his lawful arrest; and with maliciously wounding Sergt. Lannon with intent to disable.

It will be remembered that when this case was called on Tuesday, it was discovered after the Attorney-General had opened the case for the Crown, that the witnesses were not present, and his Lordship adjourned the case until this morning.

Addressing his Lordship this morning, Mr. Pollock said he had made enquiries and had found that no blame is attached to the Crown Solicitor's office for the delay. The latter had sent notices to both the C.S.P. and the governor of the Jail giving them the calendar day by day. The Crown solicitor who had just returned informed him that this practice had been carried out for a long time, it was purposely done in order to avoid such a state of affairs as was obtained on Tuesday.

His Lordship said that evidently no blame is attached to the Crown Solicitor's office for the delay. He would communicate with the other people and try to ascertain the cause of the delay.

The hearing then proceeded. The following composed the Jury: Messrs. E. L. Sim, D. A. de Carvalho, W. Anderson, B. M. Castro, C. Wallace, C. H. Osmund and J. S. da Costa.

After the Attorney-General had refreshed the Jury's memory as to the circumstances of the case, Sergt. Lannon was called and in reply to Counsel said he had been in the Police Force for five years. At 9 p.m., on Aug. 24 he was on duty at the junction of Bedford and Tai Po Roads. This was the night of the Kowloon Dairy Farm Robbery and he was instructed to keep a sharp look out for suspicious characters. At about 9.30, he saw the defendant walking in Tai Po Road in the direction of Yau Ma Tei. Witness stopped him and asked him where he was going but he made no reply. There were two street lamps where they were standing and he could see the accused's face quite clearly. He had no doubt that the prisoner in the dock was the same man he met on Tai Po Road on the night of August 24. As witness walked towards the accused with the intention of searching him, he bolted in the direction whence he came. Witness gave chase and caught him from behind. Witness held him round the body. The accused then drew a revolver and putting his

right arm behind him, fired a shot. Witness was holding the accused by the left shoulder when the shot was fired. He was wounded in the right hip. A struggle then followed for the possession of the revolver, which witness succeeded in wrenching from the accused's hand. He (witness) then overbalanced himself and fell to the ground and the accused ran away. Witness fired a shot after him and then getting up continued the chase but the accused had by this time got a lot of start and made good his escape. Witness attempted to fire another shot but the revolver misfired. Witness fired with his own service revolver. He did not think the shot had hit the accused. He was not much disabled by the wound at the time he chased the accused. The five chamber revolver (produced) was the one he wrestled from the accused's hand. It was fully loaded. Only one shot was fired from it. Witness went to hospital the same night and stayed there until Sept. 22 when he was discharged. While in hospital, he saw and identified the accused as his assailant. No one gave him any clue as to the accused's identity. He had heard while in hospital that a man had been arrested on suspicion. Witness gave a general description of his assailant to Sergt. Grimmett and Insp. Gerrard on the night of Aug. 24, on the way to the hospital.

Asked if he had any questions to ask the witness, the accused said "No, I don't know him. I never saw him in my life."

Other witnesses are being heard and the case is proceeding.

## SPECIAL CABLES.

## ADMIRAL DUFF.

[China Mail Special.]

SINGAPORE, Oct. 22.  
Admiral Duff leaves aboard the "Hawkins" to-day, having recovered from his brief illness.

## A PRISONER'S ARGUMENT.

## GOOD, BUT UNAVAILING.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Smith this morning with the unlawful possession of a dagger.

Defendant—It is not a dagger. I say it is a common tool. I visited a friend at Wanchai last night and on my return I went to a latrine. I noticed the file sticking to the side of the wall and I pocketed it.

A Chinese constable stated that while he was on duty in Hollywood Road last night at 11.15 p.m., he noticed the defendant in a corner behind Peel Street. He was suspicious and went up to him and found the weapon stuck to his girdle. He arrested him.

Defendant said it was nothing like a dagger. It was a rusty file. He said that while walking last night he accidentally stepped on a banana peel and it stuck on his shoe. He went to the corner to scrape the peel off, and the constable arrested him. He offered himself to be searched.

His Worship said it was probable that weapon was a file, as it was not pointed. Sergeant Moore said the weapon although rusty, was sharp. If the weapon was a file, the "blade" would be different.

His Worship sentenced defendant to three weeks' hard labour.

## LARCENY AS A BAILEE.

A foki of a shop at No. 56, Des Voeux Road Central was charged with the larceny of \$54.70, as a bailee.

The defendant admitted the use of \$22, and said that the winter had come and he had to get some warmer clothing.

A foki of the shop said he with defendant and another were sent by the master with the money to a shop at West Point. The defendant was in charge of the money. On the way defendant entered a latrine, and they walked on and waited for him for a long time. The defendant did not join them again, and they went in to the latrine but he was not there. They went back to the shop and reported it to the master. A number of foki were sent to look for him, and witness found him in Queen's Road. He saw him holding a jacket, and he asked him where he got it from when defendant said he bought it with the money. The defendant was brought back to the shop.

The master gave evidence of the giving of the money.

Three weeks hard labour was passed.

## A FIND IN A WAIST COAT.

A coolie was charged before Mr. Lindsell this morning with the possession of a dagger. Defendant said he picked up a waistcoat in the street and was surprised to find the dagger in one of the pockets.

Inspector Macdonald said there might be some truth in the story as the coat did not fit him.

All the same, the Magistrate said: Six months' hard labour.

Witness was holding the accused by the left shoulder when the shot was fired. He was wounded in the right hip. A struggle then followed for the possession of the revolver, which witness succeeded in wrenching from the accused's hand. He (witness) then overbalanced himself and fell to the ground and the accused ran away. Witness fired a shot after him and then getting up continued the chase but the accused had by this time got a lot of start and made good his escape. Witness attempted to fire another shot but the revolver misfired. Witness fired with his own service revolver. He did not think the shot had hit the accused. He was not much disabled by the wound at the time he chased the accused. The five chamber revolver (produced) was the one he wrestled from the accused's hand. It was fully loaded. Only one shot was fired from it. Witness went to hospital the same night and stayed there until Sept. 22 when he was discharged. While in hospital, he saw and identified the accused as his assailant. No one gave him any clue as to the accused's identity. He had heard while in hospital that a man had been arrested on suspicion. Witness gave a general description of his assailant to Sergt. Grimmett and Insp. Gerrard on the night of Aug. 24, on the way to the hospital.

Asked if he had any questions to ask the witness, the accused said "No, I don't know him. I never saw him in my life."

Other witnesses are being heard and the case is proceeding.

## TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## FOR SALE.

CODE—Silva's CHINA PRODUCE CODE is just what every EXPORTER of China should have in his office. It is easy to work and mini-mises considerably one's cable expenses. Apply to A. E. DA SILVA, 16, Des Voeux Road, Central, (above Alexandra Cafe).

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY, October 28, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture, comprising:—

Teak hatstand with bevelled mirror, tapestry covered drawing room suite, easy chairs, teak overmantel, desk, bookcase, card table, bronze ware, pictures, vases and ornaments, etc., etc.

Teak dining tables and chairs, teak sideboard, chiffonier, dinner wagon, tea table, ice chest, dinner service electro-plated ware, cutlery and glass ware, etc., etc.

Double brass mounted iron bedstead, teak wardrobe with bevelled glass doors, teak dining table, washstand, chest-of-drawers, toilet crockery, etc., etc.

Also A few pieces Blackwood ware.

And 1 Remington typewriter, 1 Underwood typewriter, 1 Oliver typewriter, 1 Trundle Sewing Machine.

On view from Monday, the 27th inst. Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, October 23, 1919.

## TRIDUAN AT THE CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL

[COMMUNICATED.]

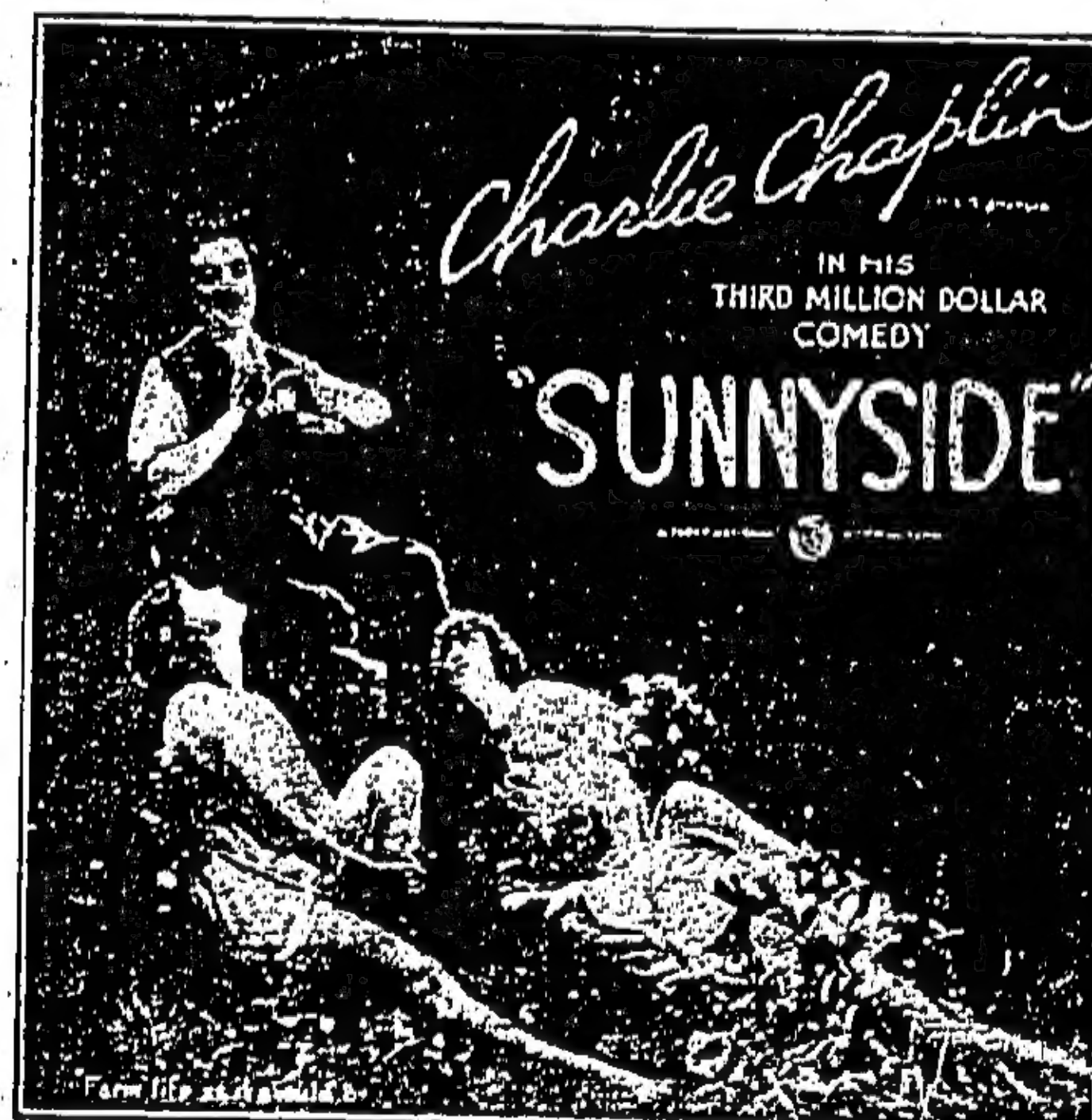
At the invitation of His Lordship the Bishop (says *Religion & Patria*) the Rev. Father Antonio Henriques, Superior of the Jesuit Mission in Shuhing, will give a spiritual retreat to the Chinese priests of this Vicariate and will preach at the Cathedral during the Triduan in the evenings of the 24th, 25th and 26th instant on daily communion, so much recommended by the Holy Church.

The Triduan will commence at 5.30 every evening.

## VICTORIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT!

TO-NIGHT!!



From farm hand to merchant prince—a visit to the fairies—how to win a Maiden's love—how to be happy though hired—also,

A revelation of Farm Life as it should be by that Master Teacher

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PETIT POIS ASPARAGUS CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES "Del Monte" Brand "ROYAL TASTE" 30 spears in tin 50c. per tin. AUSTRALIAN 50c. per 1 lb. tin.

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CEREBUS SALT BAKERS CHOCOLATE WHITEBAIT for table use 35c. per 1 lb. tin. Unsweetened for cooking 50c. per 1 lb. pkt. NEW ZEALAND \$1 per 1 lb. tin.

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SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

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VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"PRINCESS"	1st November	3rd December	12th December
"KHIVA"	15th November	3rd December	12th December
"NOVARA"	7th December	6th January	17th January

For BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
"DUNERA"	15th November	29th November

For CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS AND RANGOON.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Calcutta about
"JAPAN"	24th October	15th November

For SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Yokohama about
"GREGORY APCAR"	33rd Oct. at 6 a.m.	31st October (Kobe)
"DUNERA"	26th Oct. daylight	25th October (Shanghai)
"NOVARA"	7th Nov.	31st November

Wireless on all steamers.  
Parcels measuring not more than 2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.  
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51, Des Vaux Road Central, HONGKONG.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.  
(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA).

FOR PORT SAID.

S.S. "TENSHO MARU"

will be despatched on or about 17th October.

For Freight and Particulars apply to DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD., Agents.

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

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with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the  
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OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON &amp; ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

CELEBES MARU ..... Saturday, 8th November.

ALPS MARU ..... End of November.

GENOA &amp; BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

SEATTLE MARU ..... Monday, 17th November.

BOMBAY &amp; COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.

INDUS MARU ..... Tuesday, 4th November.

SAIGON MARU ..... Beginning of November.

BAIGON BANGKOK, &amp; SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.

SHISEN MARU ..... Saturday, 1st November.

MADRAS MARU ..... Middle of November.

SYDNEY &amp; MELBOURNE—Monthly service sailing at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

VICTORIA &amp; VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama &amp; Yokohama.

AFRICA MARU ..... Thursday, 13th November.

KEELUNG VIA SWATOW &amp; AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st &amp; 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

AMAKUSA MARU ..... Sunday, 8th October.

TAKAO VIA SWATOW &amp; AMOY.

OSHO MARU ..... Friday, 24th October.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, &amp; Yokohama.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager.

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WEST RIVER PASSENGER SERVICE.

THE SS "KONG NING" (Captain GONG), will leave the Sai Kong Wharf (Connaught Road West) on October 26, for WUCHOW via West River Ports.

This vessel has excellent European accommodation for First-class passengers, and was built expressly for the West River trade, being fitted with electric light and fans and is complete with every modern convenience with electric table is provided.

An excellent table is provided.  
Owing to the lack of hotel accommodation in Wuchow passengers taking the round trip will be allowed to remain on board the vessel without extra charge.

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C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	CHINATA	CHINA	Oct. 24, at 6 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	CHINATA	CHINA	Oct. 25, at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TAMING	TAMING	Oct. 27, at 3 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	LIANGCHOW	LIANGCHOW	Oct. 28, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	SUTSANG	SUTSANG	Oct. 28, at Noon
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	KAIPO	KAIPO	Oct. 30, at 10 a.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation and ships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wuchow.

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PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG  
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
MANILA	YUENSANG	FRIDAY	Oct. 24, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	WOSANG	SATURDAY	Oct. 25, Daylight
SANDAKAN	HINSANG	SATURDAY	Oct. 25, at Noon
NEWCHANG & DALNY	TUNGSENG	TUESDAY	Oct. 28, at 2 p.m.
TIENSIN via WEIHAIWEI	CHIPSANG	TUESDAY	Oct. 28, at 3 p.m.
CHIEFOO	KUMSANG	TUESDAY	Oct. 28, at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY	Oct. 31, at 3 p.m.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY	Oct. 31, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This line has now been re-organized and affords regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.

Shanghai Line—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, with transshipment at Swatow.

Manila Line—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hongkong, Swatow, and Cebu.

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Tientsin Line—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

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"ENDICOTT" ..... About November 17.

"ELETON" ..... About November 18.

"WESTERN KNIGHT" ..... About December 7.

"ELDRIDGE" ..... About December 10.

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"KOREA MARU" ..... 20,000

"SIBERIA MARU" ..... 20,000

"NIPPON MARU" ..... 11,000

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Empress of Japan ... Nov. 13 ... Dec. 3

Empress of Asia ... Nov. 27 ... Dec. 15

Empress of Russia ... Dec. 25 ... Jan. 19

Empress of Japan ... Jan. 7 ... Jan. 28

Empress of Asia ... Jan. 3 ... Jan. 27

Empress of Russia ... Jan. 23 ... Feb. 9

Empress of Japan ... Mar. 3 ... Mar. 24

Empress of Asia ... Mar. 11 ... Mar. 29

Empress of Russia ... Mar. 28 ... Apr. 15

Empress of Japan ... Apr. 8 ... Apr. 28

Empress of Asia ... Apr. 15 ... May 19

Empress of Russia ... May 6 ... May 24

Empress of Japan ... May 23 ... June 23

Empress of Asia ... June 3 ... June 21

Empress of Russia ... June 23 ... July 13

Empress of Japan ... July 1 ... July 19

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Empress of Russia ... Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

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SWATOW, AMOY &amp; FOCHOW

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(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

DEPARTING

QUINNEBAUG Capt. J. W. Evans ... FRIDAY, 24th October ... at Noon

HAIKONG Capt. A. H. Stewart ... TUESDAY, 28th October ... at 1 p.m.

WATSON Capt. A. H. Stewart ... FRIDAY, 21st October ... at 1 p.m.

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FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" (15,000 tons) "NILE" (11,000 tons) "CHINA" (10,000 tons)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS &amp; HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

November 4th, 1919. December 27th, 1919. November 12th, 1919.

AN UNBURNISHED HIGH CLASS

PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.

Princes' Buildings, Los House Street, Tel. 1934.

## INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA,

DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and

CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN

AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING.

FROM HONGKONG: Connecting with FROM COLOMBO:

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA, and STRAITS to BEIRA,

DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE

TOWN, sailing at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight

Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For dates of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

MARINE BUILDINGS.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman &amp; Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM &amp; CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS, SHIPPERS ARE

REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED

For

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.

Or W. REISS &amp; Co., Canton.

## NEW YORK DIRECT.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LD. &amp; CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LD.)

AND

## AMERICAN &amp; MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN &amp; BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LD.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"EUREYDON" via Panama 30th October.

"EUREYDON" via Panama 30th November.

"CITY OF NEWCASTLE" via Suez 30th November.

"KNIGHT TEMPLAR" via Panama 2nd December.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.

HONGKONG &amp; CANTON

REISS &amp; CO., CANTON.

## GIANT TORTOISES.

GIFT TO THE ZOO FROM

SEYCHELLES ISLANDS.

The Governor of the Seychelles Islands, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Sir Eustace Flinnes, has presented two gigantic local tortoises to the Zoological Gardens. They have arrived safely by way of Ceylon. The smaller of the two weighs 110lb., the larger, which is not in quite so good condition, weighs only 100lb.

Tortoises, like fish and lobsters, ought to be heavy for their size. The present pair are examples of the North Aldabra Island tortoise (Testudo aldabrensis) which have been bred and reared at the Government Botanic Station in the Seychelles. Although they are fine creatures, they are far from being extreme specimens in size and weight.



# P. & O. BRITISH INDIA & APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)  
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES  
TO  
STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST  
INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED  
SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.  
SAILINGS FOR

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
PRINZESSIN SHTVA	1st November	3rd December	13th December
NOTARA	7th November	8th December	17th January

## BOMBAY via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DUNERA	12th November	29th November

## CALCUTTA via STRAITS and RANGOON.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Calcutta about
JAPAN	24th October	15th November

## SHANGHAI MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Yokohama about
GREGORY APCAR DUNERA NOTARA	23rd Oct. at 8 a.m. 28th Oct. daylight 7th Nov.	31st October (Kobe), 29th October (Shanghai), 31st November

Tickets interchangeable with the New Zealand  
P. & O. Australia. Tickets are interchangeable with the New Zealand  
Shipping Co. (via Panama) or by Orient Company.  
Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's steamers between Singapore and  
Calcutta or Madras in lieu of the section P. & O. Ticket Singapore to Colombo.  
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.  
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.  
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be altered without notice.  
Parcels, measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the  
Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.  
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents  
regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents  
or advice.  
Any damaged packages must be left in a Godown for examination by the  
Company's Surveyors. Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m.  
on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the  
steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will  
be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.  
For further information, please apply to Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m.  
on Mondays and Thursdays.

For further information, please apply to  
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,  
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.  
Agents.

**E. HING & CO.**  
LARGE STOCK OF SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS,  
viz. Steel Ship Plates, Angles and Bars.  
Also Shipchandlery Articles.  
Telephone No. 1114.  
24, Wing Woe Street, Central.

# N. Y. K. NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.  
SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Manila, Shanghai & Japan ports.  
Cargo to Overseas Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern  
Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.  
SUWA MARU (Outfitting Manila) ... Saturday, 1st Nov., at 11 a.m.  
KASHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 23rd Nov., at 11 a.m.  
LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Malacca, Penang,  
Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.  
KAGA MARU ... Friday, 31st October, at Noon.  
YOKOHAMA MARU ... Friday, 14th November, at Noon.  
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday  
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.  
NIKKO MARU ... Saturday, 25th October, at 11 a.m.  
AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 13th November, at 11 a.m.  
NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Murena,  
San Francisco, Panama & Colon.  
TOKIWA MARU ... Middle of November.  
SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.  
TENSIN MARU ... 2nd of October.  
YAMAGATA MARU ... Beginning of November.  
CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.  
KANAGAWA MARU ... Sunday, 2nd November.  
JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.  
TANGO MARU ... Saturday, 22nd November, at 11 a.m.  
NIKKO MARU ... Saturday, 20th December, at 11 a.m.  
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.  
TOSAN MARU ... Monday, 27th October.  
TAMA MARU ... Thursday, 30th October.  
KAWACHI MARU ... Friday, 31st October.  
MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 26th November, at 11 a.m.  
EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp,  
Rotterdam, etc.).  
DELAGOA MARU (London, Antwerp & Rotterdam) Monday, 27th October.  
TOYOOKA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool) ... Thursday, 30th October.  
For further information apply to—  
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
S. YASUDA, Manager.  
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

## THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).  
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON  
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have  
over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft  
of 500 tons long.  
Town Office: 45, Cross Street, Singapore, Hongkong. Telephone No. 459.  
Shanghai Office: 10, Cross Street, Shanghai. Telephone No. 2.  
Estimates furnished on application.  
WONG PING WA, Manager.  
Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAME	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan, &c.	Shinyo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 29th October.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Persia Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 10th November.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Colombia	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 5th Nov., at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Venezuela	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 2nd Dec., at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	China	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 4th November.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	China	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 22nd November.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	China	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	About 23rd Oct.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	China	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 15th Nov.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	China	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 1st Nov., at 11 a.m.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	China	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 11th Nov.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	China	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 5th November.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	China	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 3rd Nov., at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	China	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 23rd Oct., at 11 a.m.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	China	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 4th Nov.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	China	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 3rd Oct.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	China	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	About 10th Nov.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	China	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 27th Oct., at 3 p.m.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	China	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 22nd Nov., at 11 a.m.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	China	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 20th Oct., at 11 a.m.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	China	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 23rd Oct., at 11 a.m.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	China	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 2nd Nov.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	China	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 23rd Oct., at 3 p.m.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	China	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 23rd Oct., at 10 a.m.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	China	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 24th Oct., at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	China	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 24th Oct., at 3 p.m.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	China	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 4th Nov.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	China	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 31st Oct., at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	China	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 17th November.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	China	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 1st Nov.

## Y. K. K. YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA.

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)  
NANYO MARU No. 1  
NANYO MARU No. 2  
NANYO MARU No. 3  
SODEGAURA MARU.  
KYODO MARU No. 13  
TAMON MARU No. 1  
ASOSAN MARU.  
CHEIAN MARU.  
KUMAKATA MARU.  
For Particulars Please Apply to—  
M. KOBAYASHI, Agent.  
Tel. No. 140 & 155.  
Top Floor, King's Building.

## IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS

BEST TERMS COMPLETE STOCK.  
(ESTABLISHED 1880). SINGON & CO. (TELEPHONE 515).

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

### AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From NEW YORK.

### THE Steamship

### "MINERIC"

having arrived. Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their risk into the Hazardous Goods of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 17th October, will be subject to rent.

All claims against Steamer must be presented to the Underinsured on or before the 24th October, 1919, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on 16th October at 9 a.m.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

General Agents.

Hongkong, October 10, 1919.

### AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From NEW YORK.

### THE Steamship

### "CITY OF FLORENCE"

having arrived. Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous Goods of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 22nd October will be subject to rent.

All claims against Steamer must be presented to the Underinsured on or before the 29th October, 1919, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on 21st October, at 9 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by—

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

General Agents.

Hongkong, October 10, 1919.

## THE WATER SUPPLY.

Level and Storage of water in reservoirs on the 1st October, 1919.

### CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS

LEVEL.

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## P. & O. S. N. Co.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATA, VIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Home Mail Steamer Dunera carrying His Majesty's Mails will be despatched from this port on or about 12th November taking cargo for the above ports. Passengers' accommodation in the connecting vessel, if available, secured before departure from Hongkong. Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed in this steamer proceeding via Bombay and there transhipped to the connecting steamer for Marseilles and London. Parcels will be received at this Office until 12 Noon the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, Oct. 7, 1919.

## KWONG SANG & CO.

Ship Chandlery, Metal and Coal Merchandise, Millinery, Provision, Contractors, Riggers and Stevedores, Engineers Tools. Estimates on application. Tel. 224 and 225. Godown 12.

## MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

(Mitsubishi Trading Co.) COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTARE, HOSODA, YOSHIOGAWA, HONDA, YAMAZAKI, SATO, KANADA, SHINWEI, KAMITAMADA, RIBAI, and OYUBARI COAL MINES. AGENTS FOR SAKITO COAL.

Head Office: TOKYO.

Branches and Representatives: Nagasaki, Karatsu, Wakamatsu, Moji, Kure, Kobe, Osaka, Tsuruga, Nagoya, Yokohama, Tokyo, Hakodate, Muroran, Otaru, Vladivostok, Peking, Tientsin, Dairen, Yantai, Hankow, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hongkong, Canton, Haiphong, Manila, Singapore, Calcutta, London and New York.

Cable Address: Hongkong: "YANAKISAI". Canton: Haiphong: "YANAKISAI". Codes:—A. A. B. C. 5th Ed. Western Union and Bantley's.

Agency for: THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD., OSAKA.

For Particulars apply to: S. SAYEKI, Manager. No. 14, PRINCE STREET, HONGKONG.

## CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM.

THERE is nothing so good for muscular rheumatism, sprains, lameness, cramps of the muscles, bruises and like injuries as Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It will effect a cure in less time than any other treatment. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## NOTICE

HIGH-CLASS PRINTING AND BOOK BINDING

DONE AT THE CHINA MAIL OFFICE

BOOKS & PAMPHLETS SPECIALTY

Prospectuses, Trade Circulars, Programmes, Menus, etc. etc. Artistically Arranged and Carefully Printed.

Clear Proofs and prompt delivery guaranteed.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. U. S. Mail Line.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST CLASS STEAMERS "ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA"

14,000 Tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

The Sunshine Belt

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at Noon

S.S. "COLOMBIA" ... WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5th

S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... TUESDAY, Dec. 2nd

S.S. "ECUADOR" ... WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3rd

These Steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BRIMS and large comfortable staterooms (All single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedule, etc., apply to COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexandra Building, 141, Queen's Road.

Telephone 141.

## HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

### HONGKONG-CANTON LINE

Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m. From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 5 p.m.

### SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

To Macao daily at 9 a.m. (Sundays excepted, at 2 p.m.) From Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays excepted, at 4 p.m.)

Police Permits to leave the Colony are not required.

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. Theo. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

## THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

REGULAR SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS FROM HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer For Date of Departure Date of Arrival

"ST. ALBANS" Sydney, via Queensland Ports. 3rd Oct. 2nd Nov. noon.

The above steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Saloon Passengers, having been built expressly for Ocean Voyages, and are complete with every modern convenience for Ocean Travel.

A fully qualified Surgeon and Stewards are carried on each steamer.

For Passage Rates and Further Particulars Apply To: GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., AGENTS.

## FOR NEW YORK.

### THE STEAMSHIP

### "LOWTHER CASTLE"

Will be despatched on or about 14th November.

Via PANAMA.

For Freight & Particulars apply to



## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

## AERONAUTICS.

MINNESOTA, October 19th. Lieutenant Maynard landed today from San Francisco—the first to accomplish the return trans-continental flight. Ten competitors have up to now been killed in this race, in which the winner covered 5,402 miles in 50 hours flying time.

PARIS, October 19th.

A Havas message says:—

M. Poulet, the French aviator flying to Australia, reached Centocelle aerodrome at Rome, the end of the second stage of his flight, yesterday. His biplane is working well.

## HAYAS REVIEW.

Rome, October 17th.

A Havas message says:—

The Pope has granted an official sitting to Commodore Shinzo Yamamoto, in regard to the replacing of German missionaries in the Marianas, Carolines and Marshall Islands.

Replying to an address from the Bar-le-Duc (Council), expressing the hope that after his term of office as President of the Republic he would again become Senator for the Meuse Department, President Poincaré wrote:—"Should an opportunity occur later for me again to represent the Department of the Meuse, which has suffered so terribly from the war, I shall certainly consider it my duty not to decline."

## ROMANIAN CABINET CRISIS.

BUCURESTI, October 19th.

The ministerial crisis is ended. The Duvdevitch Cabinet, whose resignation was called on September 14th, remains in office.

The Serbo-Croat-Slovene Peace Delegation, headed by M. Pashitch, has gone to Paris.

## WAR MINISTRY'S BUDGET REDUCED.

Paris, October 21st.

The Budget of the War Ministry has been discussed today in the House of Representatives. A reduction of twenty per cent. on the total expenditure was decided upon.

## OUTER MONGOLIA'S AUTONOMY TO BE CANCELLED.

A movement has been inaugurated for the cancellation of the autonomy of Outer Mongolia, provided China undertakes the responsibility for all foreign loans contracted. The movement is expected to exercise a good impression on the Tibetans, who are disposed to independence.

"Little Hsu" leaves for Urga next week.

## A NEW OUTLOOK.

London, Oct. 20th.

Lord Leverhulme in a remarkable speech at the Authors Club declared that the success of the nation depended upon the payment of high wages. Our handicraft in competition with the United States was the low rate of our wages. He regarded the recent unrest as perfectly natural, demonstrating that the British workman was ambitious which was fortunate because its absence would spell disaster. He was confident the ultimate advent of the worker on the directorate would be the means of achieving the greatest imaginable industrial progress. When the workers could share the responsibility with the directors and having learned that by increased production and cheapened cost they could beat all competition and increase wages, English industries would be second to none.

## EARLY ABOLITION OF CONSCRIPTION.

London, Oct. 20th.

Mr. Churchill has sent a letter to the Dundee Liberals that the building of the volunteer army is so satisfactory that conscription will be abolished in April and possibly earlier. Over 37 million have already been demobilized and an additional half a million will be released by December.

## RUSHOLME BYELECTION.

The Rusholme by-election resulted as follows (first selected):

Captain J. H. Thorpe (Coalition)	9394
Doctor Dunstan (Labour)	5412
Mr. Pringle (Liberal)	3933
Captain Crowson (National Party)	810

## RUSSIAN VOLUNTEERS ADVANCING.

London, Oct. 20th.

The War Office says a South Russian communiqué explains the Bolsheviks' occupation of Kiev was but temporary. Reinforced by a new division the unexpectedly attacked on Oct. 15. Subsequently the Volunteers were reinforced and cleared the whole city excepting the western and north-western suburbs where fighting was proceeding on Oct. 17. Westwards of Khorpenner the Cossacks, who continue to advance round the Bolshevik division, have prisoners 8,000 and 27 guns while southwards of Udel 10,000 of the enemy, comprising Lithuanian and Chinese regiments advancing to attack were enveloped and half the forces entirely destroyed. The remainder fled. Thus it appears that the Bolshevik attempts to recover the ground lost in the past month have failed with severe losses and despite reinforcements the Bolsheviks are unable to stem the Volunteer advance.

## RUSSIA'S CIVIL WAR.

London, Oct. 20th.

A War Office communiqué says the Garrison at Petrograd is reported to be preparing for siege. Machine-guns are posted on house-tops. Extra supplies of food are coming in. The Baskir division which was rushed up from the interior for the defence of Petrograd has been practically destroyed at Krasnoyarsk. The Bolshevik claims that they have razed Krasnoyarsk and Gatchina, and are driving back Judenitch's army, are unconfirmed. The latest telegram confirms that a Bolshevik deputation at Gatchina on Oct. 17 offered to surrender Petrograd if guaranteed against bombardment. The reply to the offer is not stated.

## SPORTS.

## GOLF.

## ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

A match in the semi-final round of the Championship of the Colony was played yesterday, A. B. Stewart defeating Major Leslie Smith by 3 up.

The other semi-final match, between S. H. Dodwell and Lieut.-Col. Colver, will be played on Friday, and the final will be decided on Sunday.

## LADIES' SECTION.

Matches for the Railway Cup Ladies' Singles Handicap at Fanning will close on Monday, November 10, at Fanning and Happy Valley.

## HOCKEY.

## HONGKONG H.C. v. STAFF AND DEPARTMENTS.

The first hockey match of the season was played on the Military ground at Happy Valley last evening, when a strong eleven from the newly-formed Hongkong Hockey Club—which arose out of the wishes of the H.K.D.C. Hockey Club—beat the Staff and Departments team by the best goal in five. The condition of the ground was such that goal play was impossible, the ball being sometimes almost hidden in the long grass. This will, of course, be remedied in time for the next game, and the result will be, no doubt, a faster and more scientific exhibition.

Taken as a whole, the Club were the superior team, and would have won by a bigger margin but for the very persistent and determined defence of the Military halves and backs. The Club opened the scoring, A. K. Mackenzie sending in a first drive from close quarters during a mêlée in front of the Military circle. This put the Military-men on their mettle, and their efforts were rewarded by a goal scored by Knight. Before half-time, Edmonds added a second goal for the Club, who were leading by two goals to one at the interval.

Play slowed down in the second half for a while, but only till Evans had scored a third goal for the Club from a magnificent drive which gave the goal-keeper no chance. The Military redoubled their efforts to score after this, and the Club's three backs (they played without a goal-keeper) had an anxious ten minutes. Knight all but scored again, while Horrocks, playing dashingly, beat the Club defence more than once, but could not get the ball. About five minutes before the end of the game, Horrocks, by sheer hard play, scored a goal. The Club thus won by three goals to two.

The Club team contained some players who have much more than a working knowledge of the game, though they will have to be seen on a firm ground. Ralston was undoubtedly the best of the three backs, for he showed excellent judgment in intercepting passes, in returning the inclusions of the opposing forwards, and in driving as powerfully as the ground would allow. Mitchell played a very consistent game at centre-half, and fed his forwards well. The Club forwards showed good combination, though at times Edmonds and Mackenzie were inclined to pass erratically. Evans was the best forward on the field. Wood did not have very much to do, for Edmonds sent the ball always to Evans at Wood's expense.

A feature of the Military team's play was the excellent tackling of Knight and Souler, who time after time stopped the advance of the Club five in the pluckiest manner. Souler, indeed, proved an adept at rubbing his opponents of the ball. The halves were mediocre, doing much of their work by blocking their opponents and driving out. Horrocks and Knight were the pick of the front string.

The teams were as follows:—

Staff and Departments:—Corpl. Glenn, R.A.S.C., Capt. Bundley, C.E., Sergt. Souler, A.P.C., S. M. Gallagher, L.-Cpl. Knight, R.A.S.C., L.-Cpl. Kirby, R.A.M.C., Corpl. Horrocks, R.A.M.C., Sergt. Connor, R.A.O.C., Ptes. Rhodes and Finney, R.A.M.C.

Hongkong Hockey Club:—F. Scarbrough, C. C. Hickling, W. W. Mackenzie, M. L. Ralston, E. J. R. Mitchell, G. H. Piercy, C. Hodgson, A. E. Wood, W. H. Edmonds, R. D. Evans (captain), and A. K. Mackenzie.

## CRICKET.

## CIVIL SERVICE v. INDIAN B.C.

The undermentioned team will represent the Civil Service C.C. in a League match against the Indian Recreation Club on the Civil Service ground on Saturday at 2.15 p.m.:—Hon. Mr. C. Severn (captain), R. O. Hutton, Dr. Smalley, W. A. E. Wood, F. J. Ling, B. W. Bradbury, R. C. Widdell, H. E. Strange, J. S. Meidner, G. H. Piercy and W. H. Edmonds.

## HONGKONG C.C. v. CRAIGEN-GOWER C.C.

The following will represent the Hongkong Cricket Club against Craigen-Gower Cricket Club on the

## U.S. AND BRITISH MERCHANT MARINE.

## THE \$10,000,000 TRIBUTE.

A luncheon was given at Claridge's Hotel by Mr. W. H. Appleton for the purpose of explaining the character of the United States' Tribute to British Merchant Seamen, of which he is chairman. Among those present were Mr. J. Havelock Wilson, M.P., Sir Edward Nicholl, M.P., and Mr. Thomas Chambers.

Mr. Havelock Wilson said that the fund was to amount to \$10,000,000. The movement, to his mind, was not merely one to help the British merchant seamen, who had faced great risks during the first three years of the war without any protection from warships and without any guns of defence on their own ships; the great point was that America, quite apart from recognising this, had the high object in view of cementing the cordial relations which now existed between the two great English speaking races. He believed that, as long as the people of Great Britain and the States worked together, without taking advantage of each other, a great and glorious work would be accomplished.

Sir Edward Nicholl, M.P., testified from his own experience of British seamen to what they had done. For nearly five years he went out in the Channel in charge of the examining service, and during that time he was responsible for passing more than 50,000 vessels. A large number of torpedoed men came before him from time to time, some with their legs shot off, but, in spite of their wounds, none of them showed any dismay. For those men, and there was a large number of them, provision must be made. Mr. Havelock Wilson's Home at Limsfield, which was to be opened in October, would not hold more than a very small portion of them, and therefore they felt very grateful to the States for the tribute.

Mr. Appleton said that there was no country, except Great Britain, that was so ready as America to help in a deserving case, but America wanted to know the reason why help was wanted. Therefore, he desired the press to urge the thousands of Americans in this country to send an appeal to their friends on the other side of the Atlantic on behalf of this great cause.

He read the following message from President Wilson:—"I am very glad indeed to have an opportunity to add my voice to the American Tribute to the British Merchant Seamen along with our own gallant seamen. They have rendered a service to humanity in the great war which has just ended which enrolls them among the free servants of freedom and civilisation. I am sure that I am speaking, when I say this, for the people of the United States, and particularly for the American seamen who have taken a like part in the great enterprise of liberty. WOODROW WILSON, Mr. Appleton also read a message from Admiral Lord Berosford, warmly approving of the scheme and remarking that at the beginning of the war the officers and seamen of the merchant service went to sea, unarmed and not escorted, to almost certain death. Seventeen thousand gave up their lives to maintain the food supply and transport, and 30,000 more were incapacitated. We nearly lost the war in 1917, and must have done so without the pluck, grit, endurance, and courage of the British Merchant Marine."

Hongkong Cricket Club Ground on Saturday, 25th October. Play to commence at 2.15 p.m. sharp.—R. P. Thurstield (captain), R. A. Brand, W. E. Day, E. J. R. Mitchell, C. Blaker, D. E. Donnelly, P. G. de Paravignis, A. Burnie, J. D. Humphreys, W. W. Mackenzie and R. A. Green.

## C.R.C. 2ND XI v. K.C.C.

The following will represent C.R.C. 2nd XI against K.C.C., at Kowloon, at 2.15 p.m. on Saturday:—Wan Lu Shing, Chan Hin Lee, Lo Man Pan, Lee Man Kwong, Lai Kuen, Hung Man Chiu, Sun Kwok Leung, Cheung Wing Kui, Woo Pak Fuk, C. F. Lee and Wong Po Keung.

## FOOTBALL.

## HONGKONG F.C. v. POLICE.

The following will represent the Hongkong Club in a friendly game with the Police, on Saturday (kick-off, 4.30 p.m.) on the Club ground:—Burker, Ralston and Carriere; Ralston, Stewart and MacPhail; Knight, Puseo, Redchappin, McTavish (captain) and Rodger.

## CLUB DE RECREIO v. SOUTH CHINA "B."

The following will represent the Club de Recreio in their first League match against the South China "B." on Saturday (kick-off, 3 p.m.) on the Navy Ground:—L. Hyndman; P. Ribeiro and V. Xavier; E. Hyndman, V. Brito and H. Maher; H. Xavier, L. Frango, J. Lora, V. Chaves and G. Carvalho.

## FUNERAL.

## LATE SERGT. ROBERTSON.

The funeral of the late Sergt. Robert Robertson of the Police Force whose tragic death was reported in yesterday's *China Mail*, took place at the Protestant Cemetery, Happy Valley, yesterday afternoon.

The procession passed the Monument in the following order: gun-carriage on which rested the coffin which was covered with the Union Jack and surmounted by the deceased's helmet and belt. The carriage was drawn by Police Sergeants. Immediately behind walked the Hon. Mr. Wolfe, C.S.P., Mr. Perdue, A.S.P., Chief Inspector Kerr and Inspectors Davitt, Kent, Watt, Grant Gordon and Macdonald. Then followed the European, Indian and Chinese members of the Police Force. Several Jail Warders and some ladies were also present.

The coffin was carried to the grave by six of the deceased's colleagues.

The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald read the burial service at the graveside.

The following sent wreaths: the Hon. Mr. E. D. Wolfe, Mr. C. G. Perdue, the No. 7 Police Station; Constables' Mess, Central; P.C.s' Mess, Water Police; Detective Staff; No. 2 Police Station; Police Mess; Detectives of No. 7 Police Station; Sergeants' Mess, Central Police Station; Yaumati Police Mess; European Force, Shaikwan; Sergeants' Mess, Water Police; Interpreters of the No. 7 Police Station; No. 5 Station Mess; Inspectors of the Detective Staff; European Warders; Chinese detectives; Sergeants' Mess, No. 7 Police Station; Chief Inspector Kerr, Inspector and Mrs. Gerrard; Inspector and Mrs. Angus; Inspector and Mrs. Gordon; Inspector and Mrs. Davitt; Inspector Macdonald; Inspector and Mrs. Kent; Sergeants' Pitt, Ogg, Rawson and Marks.

## NEWSPAPERS AND CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

The Hongkong correspondent of the *N.C. Daily News* says on October 17:—"Our agitation for Constitutional Reform has recently entered upon a new phase. The newspapers have parted company on the issue. The *Daily Press* aided and abetted by the *China Mail* still strongly supports the Reform Association's proposal that the members of the Legislative Council now nominated by the Governor should be elected by the community. The *Telegraph* and the *Morning Post* have thrown the Association's programme overboard and are plumping for the direct representation of Kowloon. That apparently is all they care for and until they get it they won't be happy. It is probable that they will have to go on waiting for a considerable time, but that by the way."

The *Daily Press* saw in this cry for the separate representation of Kowloon on the Council a sinister and deeply laid plot of certain vested interests to convince the Governor that the public did not know its own mind, and suggested that the *Telegraph's* editorial policy was dictated by its local directors. The *Telegraph* thereupon accused the *Press* of making "false, malicious and ill-mannered suggestions." The *Press* replied by pointing out that the *Telegraph* had been guilty of many inconsistencies. The *Telegraph* described this as "abuse and sarcasm" and asked its morning contemporary to keep to the point and either to prove or to retract the first assertion it had made. At the time of writing the quarrel has not been carried beyond this stage, and I cannot say whether it will be continued.

## PISTOLS FOR TWO.

The *China Mail* is fond of asserting that a statement made in a newspaper ought not to be given greater significance than any casual remark uttered by one individual to another at the street corner. If the editors of the other papers are in agreement with this doctrine, they should regard their dispute as a personal affair entirely and settle it in the old-fashioned way. A meeting place could easily be arranged in Kowloon.

The editors of the *Morning Post* and *China Mail* would doubtless act as umpires, and to add a little zest to the encounter, the Governor might be prevailed upon to promise to carry out the policy of the vanquished. Such a proposal has much to commend it. It would be as good a way as any other to settle a question which has now been debated long enough. His Excellency would please everyone by introducing a little novelty into the methods of Government administration. No one would dare afterwards to accuse him of being "a slavish follower of precedent." And above all, what better opportunity could our journalistic friends desire of proving their sincerity? Judging from their writings, the reforms they advocate are very dear to them, and either would gladly lay down his life if the benefits which they foreshadow from the passing of the necessary measures could, by such small personal sacrifice, be assured to the community.

## FRENCH SHIPPING.

## HER EFFORTS AT RECOVERY.

France's proverbial power for quick recovery is nowhere more strikingly shown than in the shipping world. Her leading steamship line, which before the war had a fleet of 84 steamers, has now a fleet of just 100; and all this has been brought about in spite of heavy submarine losses, and a five-year period of stagnation in building.

French shipbuilding stood still during the war. The yards were used entirely for munitions and war material manufacture. France in this respect was an individual sufferer, for, while she built nothing, other nations were very busy in their shipyards. The United States was turning out more ships than ever before, and in March, 1919, England had 10 per cent. more tonnage under construction than in March, 1913 (her record year). In 1918 Italy launched tonnage 50 per cent. over the average tonnage launched in the four years before the war. The position of France in comparison with other countries was distinctly unfavourable. While at the beginning of 1919 world tonnage was 120 per cent. greater than before the war, France's share in that increase was less than 12 per cent. In short, the end of the war found her Mercantile Marine in a deplorable condition. Government controls still exist, and is just as irksome and disadvantageous to the French shipowner as it has been to his British confrere. Every effort is being made to throw it overboard. And while the Government is discussing programmes of subsidies and support for the French Mercantile Marine, and has even promised to purchase a number of steamers to be hired out at very reasonable rates to shipping companies, the shipowners themselves are carving out their own programme of development. They fully realise that not a moment is to be lost if they are to regain their position in world competition.

The Compagnie Generale Transatlantique possessed 84 vessels at the end of 1914. War losses reduced this figure to 73 at the end of 1918. But with steamers the company has recently bought and those under construction in France and England the fleet now stands at about 100 vessels. This company owns the largest French liner, La France (28,000 tons), and the autumn will see the quadruple screw steamer Paris (30,000 tons) added to the fleet.

This fine new vessel has had many delays in building at the Chantiers de Penhoet at St. Nazaire, where she has been on the stocks for more than four years. When finished she will represent of the one latest types of ocean liners, with several new features. Other important vessels are under construction for the company in England, and the firm has recently bought a dozen cargo boats and is launching out on a bold programme of development. Recently the Generale Transatlantique has taken a controlling interest in the Fabre Line and also in the Compagnie Sud Atlantique, Mediterranean, and the Far East. France's leading steamship line realises the great future awaiting French shipping in South America. Big developments are now on foot in the services from France to Brazil, Uruguay, and the Argentine.

The Fabre Line adds a modern liner to its Atlantic fleet in the autumn, with the "Providence," of 16,000 tons, now building at Toulon. It will shortly be re-opening its Italian emigration services, and extending its African coast services. Three or four new ships are being built for the company in England.

The other French company, the Messageries Maritimes, takes up a much more conservative attitude, and is waiting to see the Government's policy with regard to subsidies before embarking on any new developments. It suffered great losses during the war, about 40 per cent. of its tonnage being sunk or destroyed. The fleet now numbers about 41 steamers, the largest of which is the "Andre le Bon" (13,680 tons). It is slowly getting back to normal conditions on its Australian, Madagascar, Mediterranean, Far East and Japan services, but is not adding to its fleet till March, 1920.

One factor is delaying French shipbuilding at present—the serious shortage of steel plates. The labour conditions are good, and when this lack of material is overcome a boom is anticipated in the French yards, because the Government has at last responded to the pressure of shipowners, and openly admits that the first step in industrial reconstruction is the establishment of a strong Mercantile Marine flying the French flag. While realising that this really depends on individual effort amongst French shipowners themselves, French shipping circles look very hopefully towards Great Britain for help in shipbuilding and in supplies. France, on her side, has to offer privileges to British shipping in the use of the most central European ports in the Atlantic tri-.

The entente between France and England, which proved such a success in battles fought on land, may well be extended to those no less grim, though bloodless commercial battles, which are soon to be fought on the sea.

## NOTICES.



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## THE JOY OF NIGHT FISHING.

## HUNTING THE CONGER.

Fishing by day is good but fishing by night is incomparably better. First comes the joy of sinking away from the sea-table—its visitors, its chaffs, and its chatter—of subsiding into prehistoric garments, whose every strain recalls a good catch of fish, and every darn an escape from some too affectionate blackberry bush in bygone September. And here is August once more, with conger-celings joya. Up on the hill-top, where the tea-table is spread on a brown-holland lawn, the earth is hard as stone from long-continued drought. The leaves are wilted. Every flower is thirsty. But joy still lurks in the shady valley below.

"Where the sound of living waters never ceases. In God's quiet garden by the sea." And beyond the narrow strip of pebbled beach a sailing-boat sits rocking on the ripples, come to bear us over the broad waters of the bay for a night's fishing.

Simple, ordinary joys, these, in old days. But extraordinary now, in this first peace summer. "Congering" is tricky sport, only to be indulged in after dark when time, tide, and season are all exactly right; and, therefore, impossible while the rigid rule of Dora forbade even the smallest fishing boat to be out along this coast later than half an hour after sunset. Moreover, our friend the mariner has been away long on war service. His figure looks sturdier than of old, his face is tanned by southern sunshine, we notice, as he helps us into the boat. A greater change is the new alert quickness of tongue and ear that takes up every allusion with a vivid flash of response.

"Four years since I took you out last? No; five years next month, just after the war began. That was a night! When we struck the spot where the congers lie, and caught yards and yards of them, till it seemed even one more would have sunk the boat." Hoisting a ruddy brown sail we skim across the bay, while the talk drifts naturally to places seen during the long absence from home.

## THE ESSENTIAL RITUAL.

The sun is sinking lower as we talk. It is time to start fishing. So down comes the tawny sail with reluctant flappings, like a child unwilling to be put to bed before the fun begins. Over goes the anchor, with a businesslike plop. The lines are baited and cast, while some of us glance reproachfully at the mouth of a certain tidal river, where only last week we drifted for hours without catching a single fish. Does similar had luck await us to-night? "Not in my boat," affirms our mariner proudly. "Not if you do this." He breathes softly on the hook before letting it slip into the sea. We do the same, wondering whether some ancient marine monster of the Aegean is being propitiated by the ritual. Or did our forefathers practise it on these legendary coasts? Whatever its origin, the charm works magically. In less than five minutes two shining beams are landed. Another swiftly follows; another, and another; all four lines busy and hardly time to rebait the hooks—the delicious frenzy of fishing, while it lasts. Congers can wait for another night, with beam biting like this. Strangely enough, another boat, close by, does not succeed in landing a single fish. Evidently those fishermen have omitted to breathe on their hooks; but their envious glances make us feel almost apologetic for the cascade of success that has been ours.

## OYSTERS THROUGH THE AGES.

## GIN AND GINGERBREAD AT COLCHESTER LUNCHEON.

The Colchester oyster fishery was formally opened on September 4 with the usual quaint ceremony. The Mayor and Corporation traversed the fishery grounds in a dredger and the Mayor made the first haul of oysters, which proved to be of excellent quality. The Mayor and Corporation then consumed gin and gingerbread—a custom which has prevailed since the fishery was first open under Royal Charter in the reign of Richard I. A telegram expressing dutiful devotion was sent to the King at a luncheon afterward on Peewick Island.

Alderman Benham said that over a thousand years ago Roman soldiers were doubtless sitting on that spot opening oysters with their swords. The East Saxons so appreciated the fishery that they took three oyster knives for their arms, and this device still formed the arms of the county of Essex. The Colchester fishery lost all their Continental customers during the war, but the British public consumed all that they could supply. They had had most successful seasons, and were able to give 40,000 oysters to military hospitals. The price had lately gone up, but the public insisted on having them.

The date of the Colchester oyster feast was fixed for October 21.

into our own boat's bottom—when ever we have time to look round.

## THE CUCKOO FISH.

Suddenly one of our lines brings up a cuckoo fish, a radiant angel of the deep; its body zoned with waving bands of turquoise and golden scales and outlined with transparent fins "to match. Even in these days of scarcity the thought of dooming this iridescent visitor to tomorrow's breakfast-table causes a pang. However, "Rare good eating it is," says the mariner; and cuckoo joins bream on the slippery heap at our feet.

When the sport begins to slacken, over supper pasties and nectaries, travellers' tales begin again. Beneath the gradually appearing stars of the Bear the two inhabitants of the Northern hemisphere discuss local events, while we, who have spent long months beneath the Cross, drift peacefully back "Down under." It is dark enough now to try for conger. Letting out a longer line, and putting on larger bait, we sit in patience while the hours slip past. But only two of the long striped, slippery eels come lolling over the side of the boat to reward us. This is not a conger night after all. "We have had our evening's luck in bream. Sixty-four are counted as we row home. As many as we can carry, and of course the cuckoo fish to show the children, are threaded on a line, while sparkling flakes of phosphorescence awake with every dip of the oars. London's fireworks on Peace night were but tawdry affairs compared with this. Nature's own rhythmic jets of liquid light. Nevertheless, landing is dark enough to be difficult, as we tumble out and make our way over jagged edges and ink pools, encumbered by our weight of fish.

And so back into the safety of the shadowy valley. The blue lamps of hydrangeas shine by their own light till long after dusk, but even they are extinguished in the midnight gloom, up which we grope our way, disturbing the velvety owls by our emphatic whispers: that we must catch those congers next time. And then we will go sailing, and see the night through from the other end.



## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the China Mail.]

## CONFLICTING REPORTS FROM RUSSIA.

HELSINKI, October 18th.—The Red Flag was again flying at Kronstadt this morning. The batteries at Krasnaya Gorka were active all night long.

LONDON, October 20th.—The news in regard to Petrograd and Kronstadt is very conflicting, being based chiefly on Yudenitch's communications and reports from Helsinki and from Stockholm, which are not considered trustworthy.

The Russian Embassy in Paris announced definitely that this morning General Yudenitch occupied Petrograd, after the evacuation of the Red Army, but authoritative Russians in London do not anticipate the immediate fall of the city, and a Bolshevik wireless claims the recapture of Gatchina and Krasnoe, after which the Soviet Army started a counter offensive "which promises brilliant results."

General Yudenitch's dash to Petrograd was probably carried out with light forces. He advanced very rapidly at the "cross," covering 100 miles in two days. Therefore a halt was necessary to enable supplies to come up.

General Yudenitch's army is small for such an enterprise as an attack on the capital. It is advancing on a long front from Narva to Pskov supported by Estonians and Letts on both flanks. Difficulties with these adherents have already developed.

Similarly, the rapidity of General Denikin's advance has not left his rear too secure against General Denikin's hostile Ukrainians.

A dispatch from the Ukrainian Press Bureau to Copenhagen indeed claims that the Ukrainian have stopped General Denikin's advance, also that many of the latter's troops have joined General Denikin and that this weakening of the anti-Bolshevik front resulted in the fall of Kiev.

Thus the Bolsheviks may not improbably be hiding their time, or in Krupin's phrase, waiting till the bullets put out the light to strike a blow, as was done successfully on previous occasions.

Military experts are now of the opinion that if General Yudenitch and General Denikin do not recover quickly, the fall of Petrograd and Moscow may not be expected before spring.

The extent of the fronts affected are indicated in a Bolshevik message, reporting fighting in the region of Lepel, 100 miles south-east of Dvinsk, also west of Kiev, east and south-east of Voronezh and with Admiral Kolchak in Siberia in the neighbourhood of Petropavlovsk, Kuznetsov and Tobolsk.

The fate of Kronstadt is still obscure. A Bolshevik communication yesterday claimed the capture of Kronstadt, while an authoritative British statement simultaneously issued from Helsinki denied that it had fallen to the British fleet.

A Bolshevik message, yesterday asserted that the British fleet operating in the Baltic were repelled by the fire of the land batteries, yet the British Admiralty says it is not aware of British naval attacks on Kronstadt.

LONDON, October 18th.—Naval and Military circles in London persist in considering the reports of the surrender of Kronstadt as merely intelligent anticipation, but admit that Little's report of a miracle will save the capital.

The capture of Gatchina and Krasnoe are admitted by the Bolsheviks, while the War Office states that the Estonians co-operating with General Yudenitch are within four miles of Krasnaya Gorka, facing Kronstadt.

General Denikin's troops have occupied the station at Ligovo, 13 miles from the capital, and have reached Pulkovo, a railway junction in the suburbs.

In a communication, General Yudenitch claims that he has cut the railway between Petrograd and Moscow by blowing up a bridge over the Tsveta river.

The Bolsheviks have concentrated 50,000 troops about Odov on Lake Peipus and 10,000 near Petrograd. They are determined to resist to the last.

## MORE TROUBLE IN INDIA.

SIMLA, October 10th.—A gathering of Wana Wazirs, 300 strong, attacked a reconnoitring party between Manghi and Luni on October 5th. The casualties were 20 killed and missing, including one British officer. The enemy lost heavily. A column from Kaur Bridge, on October 8th, engaged the same party, then estimated at 300 strong, near Manghi, and first drove them back to the hills, but, later, apparently fell into an ambush. The column only reached Kaur Bridge after heavy fighting. The casualties are believed to be approximately 80 including two British and one Indian medical officers killed. A fresh column with guns proceeded to Manghi on October 8th.

## THE TRACKS OF TYPHOONS.

It is a commonly accepted belief among mariners that the track of a typhoon in Eastern seas lies always away from the equator whether, in the Northern Hemisphere, it may be travelling toward the west or recurving to the eastward or vice versa in the Southern Hemisphere.

Typhoons are believed to originate on the extreme limit of that belt of troubled regions known as sailing ship sailors as the doldrums, about ten degrees of latitude north or south and, while those in the Indian Ocean travel thence in a south-easterly direction, those of the China Sea travel north-west, north or, recurving, north-east. So far as disturbances on this side of the equator are concerned, while it is admitted that they occasionally moved thence west, it was not believed that their line of progression ever entered the southern semi-circle, thus bringing them toward the equator.

In the experience of the a.s. "Phaenomena," which encountered the disastrous typhoon on July 26 that caused the loss of the s.s. "Haurito," with all hands, and another Japanese steamer, her master records such a movement of the typhoon toward the south: "I was completely fooled," he writes, "by the typhoon acting as it did at this time of year, contrary to all laws of storms." Its line of progression, as I discovered too late, was between W.N.W. and S.W. instead of W.N.W. or N.W. and instead of running, as I thought (and probably poor old Lookett of the "Haurito" did also) before a strong S.W. monsoon, which I took to be the aftermath following up behind a typhoon, on account of its strength, it was running right into the very path of the storm.

The dangerous fallacy of this line of reasoning, that a typhoon would not be found travelling S.W. is very kindly shown by Rev. Froc, S.J., Director of Siochwei Observatory who, with that devotion to the cause of the sailor that has already earned him the gratitude of all on the China coast, has compiled a chart of the tracks of all known typhoons in the China Seas for the past 25 years.

In order that this information may be at the disposal of mariners without delay at a time when the China Seas to the south of Formosa experience the greatest number of typhoons, Father Froc has kindly furnished an analysis of these tracks in which it is shown that, while the general direction of progress of such disturbances is within the northern semi-circle, it is by no means an absolute law of typhoons and it is necessary for mariners to be on their guard between the Philippines and the coast of Indo-China lest a typhoon centre lying to the northward, and which is apparently moving away, may be moving directly toward the vessel.

It is found from the chart in question that, during 25 years covered by the data, no less than 17 typhoons were travelling between W.N.W. and S.W. in various latitudes, while ten others were moving due west.

This fact, Father Froc states, occurs chiefly after August, when a rapid rise of pressure takes place in China, forcing the storm to alter its path in a more southerly direction and, although it is of comparatively rare occurrence, it must not be considered as strictly exceptional.

The warning is a timely one as it is quite possible that the safety of the ship and the lives of all on board might depend upon the knowledge of the master that, although his vessel lies to the southward of the centre of the storm, the disturbance may, nevertheless, be moving in a southerly direction toward him, making it necessary to run out of its path at all hazards instead of waiting, hope-to, for the typhoon to move away.

Mariners on the China coast will appreciate the self-sacrifice of the Director of Siochwei Observatory, who has led him, against all the instincts of an author or compiler, to make public data from his new book before its completion, in order that his warning may reach those vitally concerned in time.—Shipping and Engineering.

## AN AID TO DIGESTION.

WHEN you have a fullness and weight in the stomach after eating you may know that you have eaten too much, and should take one of Chamberlain's Tablets to aid your digestion. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## THE HEIR OF EASTERN FEUDALISM.

## THE END OF LANDLORDISM.

[By H. N. BRAINSFORD.]

The driving force in all the revolutions of Eastern Europe has been the Socialism of the town worker. The future of all these revolutions is still an enigma, but of one negative result we may safely say that it is permanent. The feudal age has disappeared. In 1914, when the war broke upon us, the dominating caste in the social and political life of all the agrarian countries from the Elbe to the Urals was a landowning nobility which held the masses of the rural workers in abject subjection, gave its own tone to the schools and the Church, and kept its hand in a tight grasp upon all the machinery of local government, the army, the Court, and the bureaucracy. This semi-feudal system was much more than an economic fact resting on the big estate; it was a type of civilisation which had its own mentality, one may almost say its own religion.

To-day, in one degree or another, feudalism is in total dissolution. The big estate is strangely varied. In Soviet Russia the rural magnate has not merely been dispossessed and expropriated without compensation; he is a fugitive. And that was also true of Hungary. In Poland and Czechoslovakia legislation has been passed which reduces all estates by compulsory sale to a very modest maximum. The combined voting power of peasants and Socialists seems to be in both these countries a sufficient guarantee that the law will be carried out. The magnates may remain in these countries and transfer their capital to other enterprises, but on the land their economic power is gone; they are henceforward simply farmers with a moderate holding among a multitude of equally independent cultivators. In Prussia the inevitable solution is but slightly delayed. The Government has indicated that it allows two years to the "Junkers" for the voluntary breaking up by private sales of the big latifundia; at the end of this period of grace it will complete the work by a law of compulsory expropriation. This seems, what in fact it is, a weak and dilatory expedient, adopted by a Ministry which lacks the resolution to cope, amid defeat, the threat of bankruptcy, and the danger of social revolt, with a multiplicity of urgent tasks of reconstruction. None the less, the doom of the Junker caste is legible in German politics. They have just been beaten in Pomerania in the first agrarian strike in the history of this land. The rigid system of class discipline has been broken. Further, the parties which the Junkers lead are now in a minority so feeble, both in the Prussian Diet and in the German Assembly, that they have lost their constitutional power of defence. The political future of the Baltic Provinces is still obscure, but the one thing certain is that the (mainly German) Baltic nobility is broken and the peasant movement irresistible. The Ukraine is at this moment a cauldron of complex wars and civil wars, jacqueries and pogroms, but whether Poles or Bolsheviks, Nationalists or White Guards ultimately retain this or the other area within it, its vast estates are already broken up and can never be restored. Rumania will be the last of these eastern lands to complete this agrarian transformation, but even here the revolutionary undercurrent has been strong enough to extort from the most oppressive of all these feudal castes a paper scheme of partition which sooner or later may be made effective.

The reader may object that the triumph of Kolchak and Denikin in Russia, which may still be a possibility after another year of devastating and murderous civil war, would rob the peasants of the land they have seized. One may take the most cynical view of the Supreme Ruler and his promises. If he calls a Constituent Assembly it will only be after he has decreed the Socialist parties by massacres and executions, and lamed them by the suppression of civil and electoral rights. In any Government which the "Whites" set up the interests of the old bureaucracy, the officer class, capital, the Church, and the nobility will certainly be supreme. They may try by a land tax or by purchase instalments to arrange for compensation to the expropriated owners, but

they will not dare to break their promise to leave the peasants in possession of the land. It is easier to believe in the rehabilitation of monarchy in Russia than in the restoration of feudalism. In this new social world of Eastern Europe there may be rich farmers, poor peasant owners, and also landless rural labourers, but there will be no longer a dominant noble caste whose power rests on its monopoly of the soil.

FRAGMENT INDIVIDUALISM. The destruction of feudalism is a negative result of revolution, but it is not the result at which the Socialist pioneers were aiming. Socialism is bound to insist on the ownership of the land by the State. Even if it were to agree, as a transitional measure, that while the State retained the title to the land the individual peasant should continue to cultivate it, on something like a life tenure, it would do so at grave peril to itself. These smallholders, each of them disposing of his own produce, each of them studying the market and its fluctuations of prices, would necessarily retain or acquire the commercial habit of mind. They would work for profit. The more successful of them would soon begin to employ labourers at wages, with the result that rural society would soon be divided once more into employers and employed. Even if the State retained the ownership of the unimproved land, the peasant must be allowed a title to his own improvements. An enterprising man will try to extend his holding, if not by purchase then by lease, and if the law restricts him in these ambitions he will, in the end, essentially capitalist in character, will at once grow up.

Neither in its economic structure nor in its mentality would such a society favour Socialism. This peasant class is in Poland and Hungary (to take the two instances which I have lately watched) deeply attached to the Church, and sees in Catholic priest or Calvinist pastor its natural leader. It is intensely conservative, jealous of any expenditure for social purposes, on education for example, and easily roused into violent antagonism against the advanced parties of the towns, especially when these are under Jewish leadership. It is fiercely nationalist in its outlook, and its patriotism is easily exploited and abused. It may for a moment (as in Poland) make a fighting alliance with Socialism in order to defeat the party of the great landlords, but the mental gulf remains unbridgeable, and so soon as the partition of the big estates is achieved the alliance will cease, and a bitter antagonism may succeed it. The ethics and the social consciousness of Socialism can thrive only where there is co-operative work. It may live in a factory or in a rural commune, but it cannot survive in a countryside where each cultivator works his holding for profit in isolation. A close system of co-operation in the marketing of produce, the purchase of seeds and fertilisers, and the common use of machinery may do something to modify the fundamental individualism and conservatism of the peasantry, but even so it will remain a property class.

## MR. VERNON HARCOURT.

## LOSS TO BRITISH SCIENCE.

Men of science everywhere will hear with deep regret that Mr. A. Vernon Harcourt, probably the oldest organising member of the British Association, died on August 25. He made important contributions to chemical science as a very young man; and long after he gave up his professorship of chemistry at Oxford and left Christ Church he continued to do valuable work both for science and for the community.

Among many inventions is the standard lamp used for testing the purity of London gas. In later years Mr. Harcourt perfected, along with Sir Victor Hensley and a committee of doctors, the best of all apparatus for giving chloroform. It has been a godsend to many anaesthetists.

Few men of science anywhere have surpassed him in the careful use of language. He was a scholar before he studied science; and his fondness for language made him towards the end of his long life one of the keenest students of Esperanto. His enthusiasm for games was equally great. He built himself a squash racket court when he was nearly 70, and played lawn tennis up to the outbreak of war. He died peacefully at his house in the Isle of Wight. He was in his 87th year.

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THIS FISH NEVER DIES. Captain Frank Clark, who lives in Gravesend, at the mouth of the River Thames, and is regarded as an authority on the subject of marine zoology, says that Mr. Mizzle was undoubtedly correct in stating that the visitor now looking (the waters off the Goodwin sands) was a genuine spotted skipper of Singapore.

"This remarkable specimen of the deep," the Captain said, "was reported as the fish that gave the Admiralty the idea of camouflaging ships to disguise them from the crews of the enemy submarines. At break of day it is a dull, cold grey colour, with red spots; at 11 a.m., when the sun is over the horizon, the skipper changes to blue and gold, and becomes deep red and white toward sundown. As night falls it

## SPOTTED SKIPPER.

## SEEN ON "THE BEACH" AT KUALA LUMPUR.

This is what the *New York Times* related on August 25:—

Passengers arrived yesterday from England on the White Star liner "Baltic" told of a strange marine monster that had been sighted off the Goodwin Sands recently and caused considerably discussion among the seafolk around the Kentish coast.

At first some of the London newspapers declared it was Herbert the sea lion, that escaped from the aquarium in Dover and jumped off Shakespeare cliff into the English Channel. Some of the editors suggested that it might be a stray torpedo that did not know the armistice had been signed. People who saw the monster at close range from the deck of the examination steamer "Royal Sovereign" declared it was one of the strange fish from the Straits of Malacca, known to seamen as the spotted skipper of Singapore.

Prof. Cornelius Van den Bliek, an orchid hunter from Java, said that he recognised the fish through his glasses as it was apparently swimming along on the surface of the sea, which it does by means of a powerful tail built like a propeller that revolves in either direction at high speed, so that the spotted skipper can go ahead or astern at will. This peculiar trait of the Eastern oceanic fish makes it difficult for observers to know whether the skipper is coming or going and also deceives its prey. There is a sharp, spoked tail projecting about eighteen inches from the two driving blades, according to Professor Van den Bliek, upon which the spotted skipper impales its victims when rushing full speed astern, and the fish has a long mouth equipped with sharp, sawlike teeth to seize anything when attacking ahead.

## CHASED BY SEA MONSTER.

Marmaduke M. Mizzle, a Mincing Lane curate and sea merchant, who also saw the strange monster from the "Royal Sovereign," was most emphatic in his assertions that it was a veritable spotted skipper of Singapore. He told his fellow passengers that it was half fish and half animal and had four web feet, which enabled the skipper to travel on the sand at a good speed.

"I was on the beach of Kuala Lumpur," he said, "pursuing a young sundresser that had lost its way, when heard a rushing sound upon the water and saw one of these strange monsters coming for me rapidly. Leaving the sundresser to his fate I fled to the shore and ran barefooted over the scorching sands chased by the spotted skipper and was nearly all in when I met two Malay boys armed with bamboo spears, who rescued me in the nick of time. The natives dread the skipper, and in the sea more than they do the shark, as it is difficult to tell what the monster is going to do."

"When I caught the first glimpse of the spotted skipper of Singapore this baleful glare from its large, green eyes pierced me through and through. I thought of offering it a bag of curries which I had in my pocket, but there was no time to get it out. The one off the Goodwin Sands was about ten feet long, and was inching around some object that looked like a floating mine, which it was probably about to attack with its spear-like tail."

Mr. Mizzle explained that the spotted skipper had never been reported before in Western waters, and had probably followed some ship through the Red Sea and Suez Canal into the Mediterranean and lost its way.

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## SHIPPING PERSONALIA.

Mr. E. P. Kidby, from reserve, has gone chief officer, "Wuchang."

Mr. R. F. Sheel, chief officer, "Wuchang," is on reserve.

Mr. A. B. Easton, from reserve, has gone supernumerary, chief engineer, "Cheonan."

Mr. C. J. Pirie, chief engineer, "Kashang," is on leave.

Mr. W. R. Smith, second engineer, "Sunning," is on leave.

Mr. P. D. Cooper, from leave, has gone second engineer, "Sunning."

Mr. J. Gray, from reserve, has gone acting master, "Tungwo."

Captain J. R. Reid, of the "Tungwo," is on leave.

Mr. M. J. Rowe, third engineer, "Koonshing," has gone supernumerary third engineer, "Kwang-sung."

Mr. A. M. Scott, supernumerary chief engineer, "Kwang-sung," has gone chief engineer, "Wosung."

Mr. D. Anderson, chief engineer, "Wosung," is on reserve.

Mr. P. Byre, chief officer, "Kiang-jung," has gone chief officer, "Kwang-gah."

Mr. E. B. Graham, second officer, "Taishun," has resigned.

Mr. W. C. Young has been appointed second officer, "Taishun."

Mr. K. A. Peniston has been appointed second officer, "Hsinshah."

Mr. A. Russell, chief officer, "Taishun," has resigned.

Mr. J. H. Johnson, second officer, "Hsinshah," has gone acting chief officer, "Taishun."

Mr. A. G. Simpson, third engineer, "Hsinshah," has gone second engineer, "Kiang-teen."

Mr. W. Hooke, second engineer, "Kiang-teen," has gone acting chief engineer, "Hsien."

Mr. E. Berthet, from leave, has gone third engineer, "Hsinshah."

Mr. W. Bowden, from leave, has gone second engineer, "Kiangwah."

Mr. K. G. Stevens, second officer, "Wolvorn," is on leave.

Mr. P. A. Watson has been appointed second officer, "Wolvorn."

Capt. W. J. Collam, of the "Wabon," has gone master, "Kwangying."—Shipping and Engineering.

assumes a hue of invisible gray with yellow spots and fades away. Spotted skipper never dies.

"I was attacked by one many years ago when I was Second Mate of the clipper 'Black Adder,' a strictly temperance ship, mark you, under Captain Tom Pepper of China fame. We were becalmed off the Java coast with a sea like boiled oil and a copper-coloured sky. The deck was so burning hot that Tiddies, the cook's cat, went up on to the main mast yard to look for a breeze. About 4 bells in the middle watch, 2 a.m., Pompey, the Captain's fox-terrier, went crazy with the heat and jumped off the poop into the steaming sea, which lapped lazily against the dolphin striker. I was young at the time and full of sympathy for all dumb animals, so I kicked off my canvas shoes and went over the side with a big splash.

"I had just got alongside poor old Pompey when I heard a loud, whining noise close to me, and saw a big, spotted skipper coming for me, with open mouth, at great speed. I just had time to dive as the monster passed over my head, and when I bobbed up on the surface again the dog had disappeared. In the meantime the skipper had reversed, making a noise like escaping steam, and was coming for me stem first, to impale me on his long tail, which shone like silver in the moonlight and was shaped like a marlin spine. The rays of the moon, reflected in its fiery green eyes, dazzled me as it swung around, and I don't know to this day just how I got back to the side of the 'Black Adder' and clambered up on the fore sheet which this cook had hung over the topmast sail to dry. It was a narrow escape."

The passengers on the "Baltic" said that motor launches armed with automatic rifles, mounted at bow and stern, had come out from Down and Dead to look for the spotted skipper of Singapore, and that Marmaduke M. Mizzle, the Mincing Lane curate-see merchant, had offered £100 for its skin, to have it stuffed and presented to the British Museum.

## THE OPEN DOOR.

## GERMANS SEEKING CASE TRADE.

From many quarters evidence accumulated of the belief in Germany in a rapid resumption of trade with Great Britain. But it will be several weeks before there is an influx of the imports that have been shut out or restricted since the war began.

Though I have made wide inquiries, I have not found trace of a single definite order to a German firm, but I understand that correspondence is passing in the nature of negotiations, says the Trade Correspondent of the *Daily Mail*.

Several cases of component parts of American motor-cars were unloaded in the Port of London and others are to be landed. They were shipped under licence and not as a result of the removal of restrictions. The first order of 4,000 cars, which the firm cabled immediately the announcement of open ports was made, will not begin to arrive for some weeks. American goods have been coming in in great volume and diversity—"everything, from a mousetrap to a typewriter," said one shipper—but the unfavourable rate of exchange is now operating against most goods, though in certain lines of hardware the American quotations are still below the British.

Some manufacturers, such as toy-makers, whose industries, extended as a result of the war, will be directly hit by a return to free imports from Germany, are the most active in their demands that the Board of Trade shall protect them. The makers of hosiery, gloves, fancy leather goods, and wire nails have also sent representations to Sir Auckland Geddes on the danger to their enterprises. The last trade returns before the war showed that Germany sent us £1,050,534 worth of toys and games, £1,447,298 worth of cotton hosiery, £627,249 of wollen hosiery, £277,624 of leather gloves, £386,979 of artificial flowers, and £209,937 wire nails and screws.

## WATCH BY CUSTOMS.

I am informed that the Customs authorities will carefully watch imports and make reports to the Commerce and Industry Department of the Board of Trade. On evidence thus collected as to the price of goods in the country of origin and the price they are sold for here, the President will decide measures to check "dumping."

In view of the diversity of interests and views, the Federation of British Industries, with which many hundreds of firms and trade associations are affiliated, is calling trade group meetings to discuss the position. When each of the groups has reported its special requirements, a summary of the views will be sent to Sir Auckland Geddes.

It should be remembered that we are already doing business with Germany, and reports from the occupied region are that large and satisfactory transactions are being completed. The Federation is supplementing the Government arrangements by establishing a branch in Cologne which is advancing business these and reporting on what may be expected to come here.

## SHOALS OF RUN OFFERS.

London, Birmingham, Leicester, Nottingham, and Sheffield firms are receiving many letters from Germans expressing eagerness to resume business. Very large quantities of enamelled ware and other domestic articles are being offered below British factory prices. German firms are also trying to regain a footing in the market for jewellers' boxes and their fittings. But while one of the secrets of German penetration before the war was long credit, the business offers now coming indicate a desire for cash.

There is a tendency among British wholesalers to await the demands of retailers, and retailers are waiting to test the feeling of their customers. The general view is that against acknowledged German goods there will be a prejudice for many years. But towards goods made with German raw materials, or otherwise not distinguishable, the attitude may be different.

## CHILDREN'S COLDS.

WHY let the child's cold rack their little bodies in such a distressing manner when you can so easily cure their colds with a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy? For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

MUSTARD &amp; CO.

# MAGNETIC

STOVES, RANGES and HEATERS.

Tel. No. 1186.



## THE CHINA MAIL.

## FOLK-LORE.

## A MODERN WHITE WITCH OF KIMMOOR.

## THUNDER GOD'S ABODE.

Edward Lovett, Hon. Curator of the Folklife section of the Imperial Museum, writes in the *Morning Post*:

About ten years ago I was in the neighbourhood of Exmoor, and devoted many days to endeavouring to obtain folk-lore records from the natives. It was very difficult to do this, unless you got to know them well first. One morning whilst wandering through a small village I noticed among some second-hand clothing in the window of a cottage a few specimens of ordinary iron pyrites. Thinking they might lead to some folk-lore discoveries, I went to the shop and there met a very pleasant-looking old lady, who very politely asked me what I wanted. The price she appeared very much surprised, and wanted to know what I knew about "thunderbolts." I said that if you had one of them in your house the house would never be struck by lightning. She seemed intensely interested, and said, "Do you know that?" whenever I heard that I was on the point of obtaining some interesting information, I related one or two little stories connected with magic, as understood in these parts. Without going into details I may add that I had a long and valuable correspondence with the old dame extending over nearly two years. When I regret to say she died. It was quite evident to me that she was what would have been called a witch in the old days. But she came under the category of a "white witch," that is, one who breaks spells and cures infirm complaints, by means of charms and amulets. I need hardly say that I was very careful in my letters to her, and always maintained the position of one asking for information, although I was generally well informed of the nature of the answers sent to me. I obtained a few of the most certain individuals in whose health I was supposed to have the greatest interest. A large number of the charms and amulets which she, in her capacity as a "white witch," prepared for those of her neighbours who suffered from trivial ailments. In every case I would simply ask her for a cure for, say, headache, or toothache, or cramp, etc. What surprised me most of all was that the one single charm which she sent me, and which would be regarded as a talisman, from my own knowledge of the subject I was able to prove the absolute correctness of her statements. Her letters were written in a phonetic fashion that would have delighted the Simplified Spelling Society.

## THE ABODE OF THE THUNDER-GOD.

In two or three cases the information I obtained was now in use, and in one instance it was not until four years afterwards that I could obtain confirmation of her statement from a totally different locality. (I have a fixed idea of never recording anything unless I have two or three proofs from different quarters.) Perhaps the most remarkable superstition in that part of England is the belief in the virtues of the Ash tree. In ancient Scandinavia the ash was known as the "tree of life," and was called "Yggdrasil." The peasant of Exmoor who suffers from "nerves" is liable to fit of any kind wears suspended from his neck a little bag containing small pieces of twigs of the ash-tree. And, talking of trees, I may say that the ash, which is considered to be the ash of the Thunder-god, is called the "thorn of lightning," owing to the frequency with which it is struck, and scorched, and artificial, are widely carried as charms against being struck during a storm. A somewhat gruesome charm, used as a cure for fits, is a dead frog, which has been carefully dried in an oven, and is worn round the neck of the patient in a little silk bag. The tooth also, which curiously enough is known as a "tooth-frog," is hung up in a bag in the house, to protect the inmates from the possible effects of witchcraft.

## STONE CHARMS FOR TOOTHACHE.

As regards cramp, the natives of Exmoor have a strong belief in the digging root of a mole, which likewise is kept in a little bag. The curious curative of this digging foot suggests a cramped condition, and, as we shall see, the belief in the majority of these cures is based on sympathetic magic. It is interesting to know that among these peasants toothache and cramp are practically identical, and we find that

## SUNSHINE AND COMMON SENSE.

DON'T doctor your blood for Rheumatism. Use an external application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. In a few days it will get you up and out into the sunshine, then Nature will restore the rich red blood to your veins and rid the system of this trouble. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## BRITISH MERCHANT SEAMEN.

## PROPOSED AMERICAN TRIBUTE.

A municipal proposal to raise the sum of ten millions as America's tribute to British Merchant Seamen, which originates with Mr. William Appleton, an American gentleman of Yorkshire parentage, has drawn the following message from President Wilson:

I am very glad indeed to have an opportunity to add my voice to the American tribute to the British Merchant Seamen along with our own grateful seamen. They have rendered a service to humanity in the great war which has just ended, which entitles them among the true servants of freedom and civilization. I am sure that I am speaking when I say this, for the people of the United States, and particularly for the American seamen who have taken a like part in the great enterprise of liberty.

Admiral Lord Beaufort has also written to Mr. Appleton in appreciation and gratitude for the spontaneous offering, adding: "At the beginning of the war, the officers and seamen went to sea unarmed and not escorted, to almost certain death. 17,000 gave up their lives to maintain a long supply and transport, 30,000 more are incapacitated. We nearly lost the war in 1917, and must have done so without the pick of the crew, and courage of the British Merchant Marine."

It is, of course, a gigantic task which Mr. Appleton has set himself, but he is confident of success, and, as he pointed out at a luncheon which he gave recently at Claridge's Hotel, he has already created a big organization for the purpose at 633, Fifth Avenue, New York, from which he has appealed to the 120,000,000 of our American allies. Meanwhile, he is setting himself while in England to get in touch with the forty to fifty thousand Americans in Great Britain.

Mr. Appleton was anxious to make it plain that his scheme is not to be considered as charity. It is American's tribute to duty nobly and selflessly done without the expectation of reward. Only Americans are to be asked to subscribe. For the purpose of endowing the homes of these 30,000 British heroes at £2 a head, \$9,000,000 a week will be required, or \$3,000,000 a year, which meant that \$9,000,000 would have to be put up at 5 per cent. One-sixth of sixty millions is ten millions, and that is what is lacking for. The money is to be invested in American securities, and the securities handed over to British trustees, of which Admiral Lord Beaufort is the president.

Mr. Havelock Wilson, of the Seamen and Firemen's Union, expressed his gratitude for the splendid proposal, and said that it would help to cement the friendship between the two great English-speaking races.

Sir Edward Nicolson, M.P., president of the "Merchant Seamen's League," also spoke in cordial and grateful terms of the proposal.

## GERMAN RUFFIANISM.

## BRITISH OFFICER INSULTED.

An incident in which a British captain was involved occurred at Bromberg on July 22, and, according to the *Times*, has been the subject of an exchange of notes. The report made by Captain Mitchell, which is cited, shows that when passing along the main street of Bromberg in the evening he was surrounded by a group of "Ginnschütz" soldiers, who roughly abused him, spat at him, and insulted him. This continued for over ten minutes until his hotel was reached, when Captain Mitchell was only able to enter by breaking through the crowd around him, who were now hustling him in the rudest way. The crowd remained yelling outside the hotel for about five minutes, and showered the wildest and most opprobrious epithets on him. The police in the street did not interfere.

Human tooth is often found round a baby's neck to help on the teething process. I have several records, not only from Devonshire, but from the Eastern Counties as well, that a girl who loses a tooth will actually save it to assist the dentition of the possible baby of the future. In some cases I found that where a tooth was not to be had a natural stone which looked like a tooth was made to do duty for it. I also ascertained that where the common hazel-nut occurs, as it sometimes does, in a double or treble form, it is held to be a powerful cure for tooth-ache. Another quaint cure for this is a stone perforated with innumerable holes by some marine boring animals, far back in geological times. One of the most remarkable instances that ever came under my notice occurred in connection with a stone charm for tooth-ache. It was obtained from my "white witch," a grey pebble having a white vein of quartzite in it. A year afterwards I happened to be in Belgium, and in a museum there I saw a specimen of an exactly similar stone, which was used by the Belgian women for a precisely similar purpose.

## YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

## PRESIDENT'S SPEECH AT THE HALF YEAR.

## JAPAN'S TRADE HIT BY PEACE.

Many facts of interest and importance concerning the trade of Japan are contained in the address of the President (Mr. N. Kajiwara), at the 70th ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., 47th directors' report for the half year ended June 30 last stated that the gross profits of the Bank for the past half-year, including ¥3,201,363.96 brought forward from last account, amount to ¥169,606,580.00, from which the sum of ¥164,330,754.00 has been deducted for interests, taxes, current expenses, rebate on bills current, and doubtful debts, bonus for officers and clerks, etc., leaving a balance of ¥5,275,825.96 for appropriation.

The directors propose that ¥3,000,000.00 be added to the reserve fund, and recommended a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, which will amount to ¥2,232,000.00. This balance, ¥5,275,825.96, will be carried forward to the credit of next account.

## EXCESS OF IMPORTS.

The chairman began his address with a general survey of economic affairs in Japan, and said that the clouded atmosphere created in their economic world last autumn by the armistice had continued ever since, and as a result their foreign trade had been affected and showed an excess in imports, even business in such an important export item as raw silk showing great slackness; the price of this commodity dropping to ¥1800 at one time. Industries and the share market likewise remained dull and quiet, and this state of affairs continued until the month of April, when the general aspect of economic conditions began to take a turn for the better, and towards the end of the period under review showed that prosperity which had been anticipated at the time the armistice was signed. To this result a revival in the shipping business and the conversion to peace pursuits of those businesses and industries temporarily engaged in war activities greatly assisted, while raw silk rose to the record of ¥2,300 owing to the demand from, and the prosperous condition of, the United States, and also to the continued upward tendency of the price of rice. As regards the money market, notwithstanding the excess of imports, and the local banks having maintained a cautious attitude, a somewhat easy tone prevailed. Of this the Government took advantage to issue Exchange Bonds, ¥50,000,000 in February and ¥52,000,000 in April, and no effect was caused to the market thereby. Towards the end of the period under review, the demand for funds greatly increased as a consequence of economic conditions and the business of trade, but nevertheless, the half-year passed smoothly and without disturbance. The Banks are now contemplating strengthening their positions either by amalgamation or by an increase of capital, and the new method adopted by the Bank of Japan of discounting foreign bills accepted by the Bank has been a stimulant to no little degree to the financing of foreign trade as well as to the creation of a discount market in Japan.

## JAPANESE GOODS LESS IN DEMAND.

Foreign Trade showed an excess of imports during the past half-year, the exports amounting to ¥1,049,000,000, giving a total trade of ¥1,179,000,000 in all, which, compared with the corresponding period of last year, was an increase of ¥140,000,000 the imports having increased by ¥209,000,000 as against a decrease of ¥9,000,000 in exports. The principal increases in exports (millions being understood throughout) are:

Cotton Fabrics ..... 42  
Raw Silk ..... 38  
Cotton Underwear ..... 8  
Woolen Fabrics ..... 2  
Decreases occurred in exports in—  
Beans ..... 17  
Cotton Yarns ..... 12  
Waste Silk ..... 6  
Habutae ..... 5  
Copper ..... 5  
Zinc ..... 5  
All other items showed decreases. Increases in imports were principally in—  
Raw Cotton ..... 64  
Rice ..... 58  
Machinery ..... 20  
Bean Cake ..... 19  
Paper ..... 7  
Beans ..... 6  
and in a smaller degree in all others except that a decrease was shown in—  
Iron and Steel ¥44,000,000.

The decrease in exports was due primarily to the stagnation of business following the armistice and pending the signing of Peace, and also to a decrease in the demand for Japanese manufactures abroad. During the war, foreign goods were

## IRISH REFERENDUM.

## MR. DEVLIN'S WAY OUT.

Mr. John Devlin, M.P., speaking in Glasgow, said he was there as an unopposed and independent constitutional Irish Nationalist.

Why, he asked, had every other land in Europe been granted its freedom, and Ireland been denied that right? The war was said to be a fight against militarism, yet in Ireland to-day they had an Army of occupation comprising 80,000 men. The Government imagined that if they made Ireland prosperous they would make her contented. Ireland was never so discontented as to-day and the Irish were never so prosperous.

It was not their business to tell England how to get rid of her Irish difficulty. There was one way, however, in which it could be settled. Let her take a referendum of the people of Ireland.

"We have to-day manhood and womanhood suffering in that country. You can safeguard the interest of minorities by the introduction of a system of proportional representation. Elect a convention on a broad franchise, with proportional representation, and then leave it to such a convention, elected by the people themselves, to find out some scheme that would satisfy Ireland, taking into consideration the position of minorities and all legitimate and genuine considerations. Let the constitution drafted by that convention be conceded to Ireland. That is what I understand by self-determination. Let the people of Ireland decide what is to be their future."

## WHEAT CROP DECLINE.

While more land is under cultivation this year than last, the amount devoted to corn crops is substantially less.

The wheat average has decreased 13 per cent., and the yield per acre is estimated at 8 per cent. below the average. Oats and barley are estimated to yield from 10 to 20 per cent. less than the average. These estimates are based on 90 per cent. of the returns to the Board of Agriculture.

and a shortage of bottoms tended to restrict imports, but after the armistice was signed conditions became somewhat easier, enabling old orders as well as newly placed ones to be filled in large numbers. Another contributing factor to the increase in imports was the high price of rice which caused the importation of quantities of foodstuffs and manures, while owing to the good prospects of the mills, raw cotton was imported to a largely increased extent. The decrease in exports and increase in imports, had a corresponding effect on dealings in Foreign Exchange, for the total of exchange transactions for this half year disclosing a decrease of ¥87,000,000.

## EFFECT OF THE BOYCOTT.

Reviewing the economic situation abroad, the chairman expressed the improbability of an early return by European countries to the pre-war economic position.

Turning to the Orient, Japanese exports to India amounted to about ¥140,000,000 and imports to ¥1,170,000,000, which figures, compared with those for the corresponding period of last year, show decreases of ¥33,000,000 and ¥37,000,000 respectively. In Hongkong, the export trade was, generally speaking, dull, and especially as regards imports of Japanese yarns, which were supplanted by Chinese and Indian products, while imports of marine products were about 40 per cent. below the normal. In view of these circumstances, the demand for funds was so small that money was very plentiful, but in April a tightness was felt on the Shanghai market, and as a result of the eagerness of the Banks to remit there the stringency was reflected in Hongkong.

During the first three months of the year, as a result of the armistice, foreign trade in China was not in a flourishing condition, but in April matters improved and exports to Europe, the United States, and Japan became active. The sale of imported goods was satisfactory until May when the boycott of Japanese goods occurred in a large number of places, those at Shanghai and Tientsin being the most violent. In June, Japanese transactions at both these places practically ceased. The demonstrations outwardly subsided as the result of the intervention by the Chinese Government, but more nevertheless still being carried on surreptitiously at the end of the half year. In Manchuria, trade had naturally been very dull in view of the prevailing conditions, while as a result of the lack of good transport facilities to the interior the warehouses at Vladivostok had accumulated large stocks of merchandise. The Chairman concluded with the observation that in spite of the fact that conditions had required careful watching in view of the high price of silver, the boycott of Japanese goods and other difficulties, they were able to make a better report than that of the previous year.

## MR. HENDERSON'S MISSION TO RUSSIA.

## REVELATIONS AT WHIDEN.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, the Labour candidate, in opening his public campaign at Whiden on Aug. 25, threw some additional light on the Russian policy of Mr. Lloyd George in 1917.

At that period Mr. Henderson was a member of the War Cabinet of five, and he informed his audience that the Cabinet unanimously decided in his absence to send him on a mission to Russia, and that "I went possessing the power to send the then Ambassador home at the end of a fortnight, and to take his job as £8,000 a year." Mr. Henderson said he thought the decision wrong, and he returned home instead of the Ambassador. Mr. Henderson also explained his attitude on the Stockholm Conference.

These explanations of the Labour candidate arose out of charges of being a pacifist which Mr. Fisher, the Conservative candidate, had made against him, and which Mr. Henderson characterized as "this damned lie." He pointed to his work in the two Cabinets, and said that no man had received such expressions of gratitude as he had received from Lord Derby for his help in the Derby scheme. He also denied emphatically the statement that when he returned from Petrograd his resignation was asked for. "It was tendered voluntarily," he said, "because of the difference between my colleagues and myself on this question of a conference."

In an address which lasted an hour Mr. Henderson touched on some of the social reforms "which we are out for, and which we demand in our lifetime." Housing he placed in a front position. Mr. J. Sexton, M.P., a previous speaker, had said that if anyone in the country wanted an object-lesson in housing he must come to Whiden. Mr. Henderson added that the land monopolists had done the town and other towns a great injustice in making the free sale of land impossible. On the condition of Ireland he said that no one knew how soon most serious and most distressing episodes might take place in that part of the United Kingdom. What happened in Ireland at the last election ought to have been a sufficient warning to the Government. "We drift on," said the speaker. "Questions are asked in the House of Commons, and members of the Government answer that the Prime Minister is going to announce a policy. When I ask, 'The House, rose, and not a word was said.' It is tragic."

"CAMPAIGN OF MISREPRESENTATION." Mr. Henderson said that his opponents, instead of proceeding on a high plane of educative propaganda, were engaged in a campaign of malicious and calumnious misrepresentation and abuse. The stigma sought to be attached to him was that he was a pacifist. He was prepared to face that issue and to test it. He hoped to be pardoned if he used an unpardonable phrase about the statement and to call it "this damned lie that is being circulated."

Early in the war, on the personal invitation of Mr. Asquith, he joined the Cabinet, and one of the things he helped to do was to build up the armies. If Lord Derby were on that platform they would soon know whether the Labour candidate before them was a pacifist or not. From no man in the country had he received such expressions of gratitude as he had received from Lord Derby for help in making the Derby scheme the success it was. (Hear, hear.) He did his best to save this country from Prussian militarism. He would remember that at this period some of his advanced friends in the Labour movement were against him. When Mr. Lloyd George became Prime Minister he was personally invited to become the representative of Labour in the War Cabinet of five, and during the early months of that Cabinet he assisted to the best of his ability in trying to win the war.

In the middle of 1917 that Cabinet unanimously decided in his absence to ask him to go on an important mission to Russia, and he went to Russia. The people who least liked his going to Russia were the Bolsheviks. They had the most to say against his going to Russia, and they had had most to say against him since. It was a curious thing that the Unionists in this and other parts of the country wished to throw him body and soul to those who disowned him. (Laughter.) When I went to Russia (said Mr. Henderson) I was opposed to the Stockholm Conference, and my chief, Mr. Lloyd George, was not in favour of it. I came to two conclusions. First, that we must revise the secret treaties. The Russians who met me said they must have the treaties revised. I asked them to explain, and they asked me, "When you handed over Constantinople to the Tsar, what did you get, and what did France and England get for going into the war?" I next found out that the Russians wanted the Stockholm Conference, and they wanted it to be a negotiating conference. I said, "I will not have anything to do with a negotiating conference." I ask Mr. Fisher, who charges me with going behind the back of the Government on this question, to

## MARKET PRODUCE IN HONGKONG.

## APPROXIMATE RETAIL PRICES.

OCTOBER 20th 1919.

## Butcher Meat.

Beef Strick, - Mei Lung Fa	lb. 30
" Prime Cut	" 30
" Corned, - Ham Ngai Yek	" 22
" Roast, - Shih	" 20
" Brisket, - Ngai Nam	" 18
" Soup, - Tong Yek	" 16
" Steak, - Ngai Yek Fa	" 22
" Steak Strick, - Ngai Lan	" 28
" Sausages, - Ngai Cheung	" 26
Sallock's Brains, - Ngai No per set	10
Tongue, fresh, - Ngai Lan	each 50
Tongue, corned, - Ham Ngai Lan	each 80 cents
Head, - Ngai Lan	each 1.00
Heart, - Ngai Sam	lb. 17
Hump, Salt, - Ngai Lan	" 17
Pork, - Ngai Kook	each 10
Kidney, - Ngai Yek	" 10
Tail, - Ngai Mid	" 18
Liver, - Ngai Koon	" 10
Tripe (unadressed), Ngai To	lb. 7
Calf's Head and Feet, - Ngai Lan	each set 11.10
Mutton Chop, - Young Fat Kwai	lb. 30
" Leg, - Young Fat Kwai	" 30
" Shoulder, - Young Fat Kwai	" 30
" Saddle, - Young Fat Kwai	" 30
Pig's Chitterlings, - Chai Chong	" 35
" Brains, - Chai No	per set 2
" Pork, - Chai Kook	" 14
" Fry, - Chai Chap	" 15
" Head, - Chai Tai	" 14
" Heart, - Chai Sam	each 9
" Kidney, - Chai Yek	each 9
" Liver, - Chai Koon	" 15
Pork Chop, - Chai Fat Kwai	" 24
" Leg, - Chai Fat Kwai	" 28
" Loin, - Chai Fat Kwai	" 28
" Fat or Lard, - Chai Yek	" 22
Sheep's Head and Feet, - Young Fat Kwai	each set 70
" Heart, - Young Fat Kwai	each 10
" Kidney, - Young Fat Kwai	each 12
" Liver, - Young Fat Kwai	each 13
Sucking Pig, to order, - Chai Tai	" 24
Sheep, Head, - Shang Ngai Yek	" 30
Mutton, - Shang Ngai Yek	" 30
Veal, - Ngai Tai Yek	" 20
Sausages, - Ngai Tai Cheung	No. 1 lb. 20

## Fish.

Barbel, - Ka Yek	lb. 19
Bream, - Pin Yek	" 19
Canton Fresh Water Fish	" 22
Clay, - Li Yek	" 24
Catfish, - Chai Yek	" 25
Codfish, - Man Yek	" 26
Cray, - Hai	" 15
Cuttle Fish, - Mok Yek	" 15
Dab, - Sha Mang Yek	" 17
Dace, - Wong Mei Lap	" 14
Dog Fish, - Tin To Sha	" 10
Eel, - Conger, - Hoi Man	" 22
" Fresh water, - Tan Shai Yek	" 28
" Yellow, - Wong Shai	" 30
Frog, - Tin Kail	" 36
Garoupa, - Shek Pan	" 40
Godgeron, - Pak Kap Yek	" 18
Herring, - Two Pak	" 20
Herring, - Cheung Kwan Yek	" 22
Labrus, - Wong Fa Yek	" 20
Loach, - Wa Yek	" 40
Lobster, - Long Ha	" 40
Mackerel, - Chai Yek	" 20
Milk Fish, - Mong Yek	" 20
Mullet, - Tai Yek	" 20
Oysters, - Shang Ho	" 28
Parrot Fish, - Kai Kung Yek	" 18
Perch, - Tai Lo	" 24
Pike, - Fa Pan Fong	" 18
Plaice, - Pan Yek	" 30
Pomfret, Black, - Hak Chong	" 26
Pomfret, White, - Pak Chong	" 26
Shrimp, - Ming Ha	" 45
Say, - Fat Fa Sha	" 14
Rock Fish, - Shek Kung Yek	" 24
Roach, - Chin Yek	" 20
Silur, - Ma Yek	" 10
Snake, - Sha Yek	" 45
Skate, - Po Yek	" 10
Shrimps, - Ha	" 26
Snapper, - Lap Yek	" 32
Sole, - Tai Sha Yek	" 34
Tench, - Wan Yek	" 22
Turbot, - Tso Hui Yek	" 26
Turtles, small, fresh water	" 55
Kenk Yu	" 55

## Foultry.

Chicken, - Kai Tai	lb. 35
Capon, Small, - Sin Kai	" 30
Capon, Large, - Sin Kai	" 32
Duck, - Ap	" 22
Dove, - Fan Kan	" 15
Egg, Hen, - Kai Tai (cooking) per doz.	28
Egg, Hen, - Kai Tai (fresh) per doz.	26
Fowl, Canton, - Kai	" 34
Fowl, Hainan, - Hoi Nam Kai	" 28
Goose, - Ngo	" 24
Pigeon, Canton, - Pak Nap	each 50
" Hoi Nam Pak Nap	each 50
Turkey, Cook, - Fo Kai Kung	lb. 65
Turkey, Hen, - Fo Kai Na	" 56
Goose, - Sha Tai	each 24
Phasian, - Shan Kai	" 14
Quail, - On Chan	" 14
Pardal, - Che Kai	" 65

## Fruits.

Almonds, - Hang Yan	lb. 55
Apples, (California), - Kam Shan	Ping 50
Bananas, (bridge), - Kam Shan	" 4
" Hang Chai	" 4
Carambola, - Young To	" 12
Cocoanuts, - Yo Tai	each 10
Lemon, China, - Ling Man	lb. 8
Lemon, (American), - Kam Shan	" 8
Ling Man	each 5
Lichies, Dried, (small pieces)	" 150
" Lai Chi Kow	lb. 150
Oranges, (Canton), - Sweet	" 6
Shan-shen Tin Chang	lb. 6
Oranges, Tin Chang	" 8
Pears, (Canton), Looking, - Sha Li	" 18
Peaches, - Fa Shang	" 14
Pineapples, Large, - Hung Tai	" 6
Plum, - Tai Chai	" 3
Pumelo, Small, - Tai Lo Yek	each 15
Walnuts, - Ho Tai	lb. 14
Grapes, - Fo Tai Yek	" 22

## Vegetables, &amp;c.

Artichokes, - Ah Chi Cheek	each 9
Beans, Sprout, - Ngai Tai	" 8
" Long, - Tai Kook	" 8
Beet Root, - Hung Tai Yek	each 8
Bitter Melon, - Fa Kwai	" 6
Bitter Melon, - Ching Yek Yek	" 4
" Red, - Hung Kwan	" 6
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)	" 4
" Kai Tai	" 4
" (Shanghai), - Yo Tai	" 10
Cane Shoots, bunch, - Kam Shan	" 6
Cauliflower (Large), - Yo Tai Yek	each 10
" (Medium)	" 10
" (Small)	" 10
Carrots, - Kam Shan	" 10
Celery, Chinese, - Tong Kan Tai	" 12
Chillies, Dried, - Kon Lat Chai	" 15
" Red, - Hung Fa Chai	" 9
" Green, - Ching Lat Chai	" 12
Curry Root, English, - Kai Li Chai	" 10
" Cantonese, - Ching Kwa	each 2
Garlic, - Sun Tai	" 10
Ginger, young, - Sun Tai Kung	" 6
Ginger, old, - Lo Kung	" 8
Horseradish, Shanghai, - Lik Kung	" 15
Indian Corn, - Shuk Mai	each 6
Lettsen, - Young Shang Tai	each 1
Water Chestnuts, - Ma Tai	lb. 8
" Mandarin, - Kwai	" 12
" Lam Ma Tai	" 12
Mushrooms, Fresh, - Shang Tai Kung	lb. 45
Okra, - Kam Shan	lb. 8
Onions, Bombay, - Young Chung Tai	lb. 15
Onions, Green, - Shang Chung	lb. 15
Onions, Shanghai, - Shang Chung	" 5
" Chung Tai	" 50
Parsley, - Kam Tai	" 50
Potatoes, Sweet, - Fan Shai	" 10
" Japanese, - Yat Fan Shai Tai	lb. 12
" American, - Fa Ki Shai Tai	lb. 12
Pumpkin, - Tung Kwa	" 10
Radish, - Hung Lo Tai Tai	" 4
Shallots, - Tai Wong	" 4
Shallots, - Kong Chong Tai	" 10
Spinach, - Yin Tai	" 10



## THE FRENCH ALLIANCE.

## STRONG AMERICAN CRITICISM.

The "New Republic" publishes an article in which it attacks the alliance concluded between France, Great Britain, and America. After maintaining that the words "unprovoked aggression" have no meaning, and that Germany without sea power and with a ruined steel industry can never be a menace to France in a military sense, the writer goes on to say—

"The purpose of this treaty is not to protect France against a German invasion. The French Government is not so unrealistic as all that. French diplomacy is seasoned, and it is not as sentimental as it may look. The French are not asking Mr. Wilson to sign this alliance to protect them against Germany. They know perfectly well that the League is every bit as good protection as this treaty. Whatever their other scepticism, they know that America would resist 'unprovoked aggression' under the Covenant just as readily as under the treaty, and with their control of the treaty they could just as easily as not make this plain to the French people."

"The object of this treaty is to create a clique within a clique, a governing body within the Council, which is itself a governing body within the League. The object is to create a Franco-British-American bloc for diplomatic purposes. For the Quai d'Orsay knows, though Mr. Wilson may not, that the words of an alliance mean nothing, that the fact of the alliance is all important. With such a treaty signed the Quai d'Orsay believes that it can pocket American influence in the League, leaving Britain supreme overseas and France supreme in Europe. French diplomacy knows that such a combination is diplomatically invincible."

It knows something more. It knows how utterly incompetent and inexperienced American diplomacy in Europe is, how easily it is hoodwinked, how bad its sources of information, how ignorant of history, how tender-minded. Once America is "grouped" as the diplomats say, the Quai d'Orsay will speak in Europe for the group. That is the purpose of the Quai d'Orsay."

## CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT

Heal Daughter's Face of Unsightly Eruptions. Began With Pimples. Could Not Sleep.

"Cuticura Soap and Ointment healed my daughter's face of most unsightly eruptions which she had for two or three months. They began with small red pimples which irritated and burned so much that she could not sleep at night. We tried everything we could and instead of getting any better she got worse. I saw an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment so I got one box of Cuticura Ointment and one tube of Cuticura Soap and she was quite healed in a week's time. (Signed) Mrs. E. Dobb, Sutton Rd., Huddersfield, Notts, Eng."

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are ideal for every-day toilet use. Soap is in packets. Ointment in tins. Both are sold everywhere. Cuticura Soap & Ointment Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

## HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, 23rd OCTOBER, 1919.

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

11 A.M.

Sterling Exchange 4 1/2 T. T.

Hongkong Bank ... \$840 s.

MARTIN INVESTMENTS.

Canton Ins. ... \$440 b.

North China Ins. ... T. 300 b.

Union Ins. ... \$310 s.

Yankee Ins. ... \$370 n.

Far Easters ... T. 35 b.

FIRE INSURANCE.

China Fire Ins. ... \$133 n.

Hongkong Fire Ins. ... \$348 b.

SAVES.

Douglas ... \$81 b.

H.K. Steamship ... \$34 s.

Indo-China (Frd.) ... \$30 n.

Do. (Dob.) ... \$197 b.

Shell Transport ... \$165 b.

Star Lines ... \$30 b. 33 s.

RAFFLES.

China Sugar ... \$164 b. 170 s.

Malacca Sugar ... \$45 s.

MINE.

Kallian Mining Adm. ... \$14 b.

Langkato ... T. 194 n.

Shanghai Loans ... \$176 s.

Shanghai Loans ... \$176 s.

Ranch ... \$210 n.

Trench Mines ... \$38 s.

Ural Coalfields ... \$47 b.

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &amp;c.

H. &amp; E. Wharves ... \$110 n.

H. &amp; W. Docks ... \$176 s.

Shanghai Docks ... T. 120 b.

New Engineering ... T. 28 n.

LUMBER, ROADS, &amp; BUILDINGS.

Central Estates ... \$104 n.

Hongkong Hotels ... \$130 n.

Hongkong Lands ... \$180 s.

Humphreys ... \$84 s.

Kowloon Lands ... \$48 n.

Land Reclamations ... \$175 n.

West Point ... \$90 n.

CORRONS MINA.

Ewo Cottons ... T. 380 b.

Kang Yik ... T. 41 b.

Kang Yik ... T. 41 b.

Kang Yik ... T. 41 b.

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## TAIYO &amp; CO.

JAPANESE

BOOTS AND SHOES

MADE TO ORDER

No. 14, Wyndham St.

Huddersfield, Notts, Eng.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment

are ideal for every-day toilet use.

Soap is in packets. Ointment in tins.

Both are sold everywhere.

Cuticura Soap &amp; Ointment Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

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## ASIA BANKING CORPORATION HONGKONG.

Head Office—New York City.

OTHER BRANCH OFFICES:

Shanghai—Peking—Tientsin—Hankow—Manila, Canton.

The Asia Banking Corporation offers an American Banking Service and respectfully solicits your patronage. It is organized especially for the purpose of fostering and developing trade between the Orient and the United States. The entire service, information and TIME of our bank, its staff and correspondents are at the disposal of our clients and their friends.

Interest allowed on current, fixed and saving accounts carried in Local Currency, U.S. Gold, Sterling and France.

Foreign or local drafts purchased at best rates, or entered for collection.

Imports and exports financed.

Commercial credits established.

Drafts sold on, and telegraphic payments effected in, any part of the World.

Travellers' Checks and Credits.

## EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, October 23, 1919.

On London ... 4/5 1/2

On New York ... 4/5 1/2

On Shanghai ... 4/5 1/2

On Hongkong ... 4/5 1/2

On Canton ... 4/5 1/2

On Peking ... 4/5 1/2

On Tientsin ... 4/5 1/2

On Hankow ... 4/5 1/2

On Manila ... 4/5 1/2

On Cebu ... 4/5 1/2

On Batavia ... 4/5 1/2

On Surabaya ... 4/5 1/2

On Singapore ... 4/5 1/2

On Penang ... 4/5 1/2

On Malacca ... 4/5 1/2

On Sumatra ... 4/5 1/2

On Java ... 4/5 1/2

On Celebes ... 4/5 1/2

On Sulu ... 4/5 1/2

On Mindanao ... 4/5 1/2

On Luzon ... 4/5 1/2

On Negros ... 4/5 1/2

On Iloilo ... 4/5 1/2

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## THE CHINESE MERCHANTS BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 13, Queen's Road, Central.

General Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received at rates which may be ascertained on application.

The Bank also conducts a Savings Department.

DONG TOY, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, Sept. 15, 1919.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 1, Des Voeux Road, Central.

General Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received at rates which may be ascertained on application.

The Bank also conducts a Savings Department.

DONG TOY, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, Sept. 15, 1919.

DOMESTIC &amp; FOREIGN BANKING.

SERVICE PROMPT.

Current, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear interest at rates 2%, 4%, 5%, respectively.

Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be welcomed.

J. USANG LY, Manager.

Hongkong, July 7, 1919.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.



## WEATHER REPORT.

October 22, 11A. 45m.—No returns from Vladivostok, Japan, Formosa or Cape St. James.

Pressure changes since yesterday are small at all reporting stations.

A strong anticyclone is central over the lower Yangtze Valley.

Fresh monsoon may be expected along the south-east coast of China and over the N. China Sea.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-morrow, 0.00 inch.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. on October 24th, 0.00 inch.

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock. N.E. winds, fresh; fine to clear. The same as No. 1.

2.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook. The same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

## ROYAL OBSERVATORY, HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

OCTOBER 23, 1919.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature	Humidity	Wind.		
					Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Namuro	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Hakodate	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Yokohama	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Kobe	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Nagasaki	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Kawachima	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Oshima	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Naha	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Labjima	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Seiichi	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
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Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
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Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
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Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
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Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
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Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
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Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
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Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
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Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
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Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0	73	SW	1	b
Taipei	5A.	30.02	58.0				